The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

The usual weekly seduction sensation, with a minister of the Gospel at the bottom of it, has come to hand, New York being the scene. The reporters are bound to have their prerogative of spreading the story, although it appears very strongly as if the accused,—the Rev. Mr. Carter, of the Episcopal persuasion,—was the victim of attempted blackmail, and the complainant, a Miss Couch, not a remarkably virtuous Couch.

The petroleum people have been doing for their great stable what Mr. Suit and his ring claim to have done for all venerable Kentucky whiskeys, and what the salt monopoly did for their commodity a year or so ago; that is, organize so complete a ring, or pool, as to "corner" or monopolize the market. It is reported from Oil City that all producing and selling of carbon oils are to be done through this grand oleaginous combination. Of course we may expect an enhancement, or at least a stiffening of prices, when a whole nation's principal facilities for getting burned up are controlled by a single clique. This remark is founded on the supposition that the combination succeeds; but it will be admitted that petroleum has proved a very slippery speculation to those who have dabbled in it heretofore.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Trumbull made a tender inquiry after Mr. Conkling's pet resolution, providing for an official inquiry into the recommendation of candidates for office by the Liberal Republican Senators. The resolution seems to have gone astray, like Mary's little lamb; but its sponsor explained that Morton has it in his bosom, away out in Hoosierdom. This being the case, Mr. Trumbull gave notice of an amendment which he should offer whenever the bill should come up. It appears to be a sort of a mitrailleuse in its character, and promises to hit a great many people who, perhaps, need hitting, if the Senate will only take the responsibility to let it off. While Conkling's, or Conkling & Morton's, resolution, as offered, aims to damage one or two great targets at extremely long range, and is almost sure to miss, the Trumbull amendment promises to pick off a vast amount of small game, and with it, most likely, some of the gunners of the big smooth-bore.

The produce markets were generally less active yesterday, and at lower prices. New pork was dull and easier, closing at \$11.70a11.75 cash; \$11.80a11.85 seller April, and \$12.05 seller May. Lard was weak, closing at \$8.50 cash per 100 lbs; \$8.55 seller April, and \$8.65 seller May. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 4½c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs, and 6¼c for short clear, all loose. Highwines were quiet and steady at 95a95½c per gallon. Flour was dull, and the lower grades were again a shade easier. Wheat was moderately active, but 1½c lower, closing at \$1.22¼ for No. 2 spring; \$1.23¼a1.23¾ seller April; and \$1.27¾a1.28 seller May. Corn was less active and 1-4c lower, closing firmer in the afternoon, at 37 3-4c cash; 38 1-8c seller April; and 42 1-8c seller May. Oats were dull and 1-4c lower, closing at 30 1-2a30 5-8c cash; 30 7-8a31c seller April; and 34c seller May. Rye was inactive and nominal, at 71a72c for No. 2. Barley was quiet but firmer, closing at 53 1-2c for regular No. 2, and 55c for recent receipts. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm, at \$5.10a5.12 1-2 per 100 lbs. The live stock markets were without important change. Hogs were quiet and easy, while cattle and sheep were in good demand at strong prices.

Mayor Hall reposed sweetly yesterday upon the gridiron of Garvey's testimony. That best-known of American plasterers and builders testified with regard to a certain little bill of \$395,660, collected by him from the City Treasury in the summer of 1870, that the bill was fraudulent and unjust. He also explained the *modus operandi* by which the "fraudulent and unjust" claim was put through, without ever being sworn to, as required by law. The testimony was very straightforward and circumstantial, and identifies Hall very closely with all the iniquity of the transaction. The terms on which he divided with the Tammany scoundrels was minutely explained by Garvey. From his schedule it appears that plastering and profit took 35 per cent of the total sum drawn, while statesmanship gobbled the rest. Here is the way in which \$130,000 of the booty was disposed of:

To Tweed, for influencing legislation at Albany	\$50,000
To Americus Club, for summer house	60,000
To Woodward, for wear and tear of intellect in figuring out bills	13,000
In plastering Walter Roche's house	2,000
To Garvey, to be used in politics	5,000

These statements were not received by Hall and his seven smart lawyers without a great deal of wrangling to keep them off the record; but the rulings of Judge Daly, who hears the case, do not seem to favor the accused at all thus far. More revelations are expected to-day. It should be borne in mind that Garvey's testimony is not weakened by the witness' being State's evidence, since he testifies freely, and is subject to all the penalties of the law for his own part in the fraudulent practices which he reveals. Further, it is known that he came back voluntarily from his safe covert in Europe to tell this story, and with nothing but a tacit understanding that, on making such money restitution as he could, and giving in his testimony, he should not be disturbed further. He is virtually, though not technically, State's evidence.

Mr. Dawes, speaking for the Ways and Means Committee, made a strong appeal to the House of Representatives, yesterday, for greater care in the bestowal of the public treasure on all sorts of corporations and enterprises, and less freedom in meddling with the work supposed to have been strictly entrusted to the Committee of which Mr. Dawes is the honored Chairman. According to Mr. Dawes' estimates, the total revenue of the Government to be depended upon for the current year has been, by the acts already passed by the House, cut down from the \$365,000,000 calculated by the Secretary of the Treasury to \$317,000,000. This, he shows, is only \$18,000,000 more than the expenditures already ordered, so far as the House is concerned, leaving the Secretary of the Treasury under the necessity, before the year is over, of borrowing \$10,000,000 to make the stated contribution to the Sinking Fund required by law. In view of which aspect of the financial situation, Mr. Dawes recommends that the House leave the Ways and Means Committee to adjust the tariff reductions, particularly those upon tea and coffee, to the other conditions of the national ledger. The dissolving view of Uncle Sam's income which Mr. Dawes presented,—the land revenue given away, the income tax relinquished, the tea and coffee duties abandoned, etc.—was not particularly cheering. It was perhaps exaggerated a little, but not more than was necessary to bring the House to a realizing sense of the careless way in which it is throwing away funds already collected, and abandoning or entailing others yet to be collected.

Mr. Dawes was quizzed by Messrs. Eldridge and Kelley, the former asking whether the reduction of the tariff on coal and iron would not result in a sufficient increase of revenue to balance the loss on tea and coffee. Mr. Dawes replied in the negative. The representative of pig-iron rose, not as might have been expected, to remark that all this trouble comes of meddling with the vested rights of his constituents, but for the purpose of questioning the accuracy of Mr. Dawes' estimates. *Per contra*, Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, defended them. The poor letter-carriers were so unfortunate as to come before the House in the midst of this ominous discussion, with a proposition for an increase of pay; which, in view of the awkward state of the balance-sheet, and the pressing needs of sundry steamship lines, clamorous for subsidies, and paper railroads languishing for land-grants, the boys in gray are extremely unlikely to get.

—The Government of Prince Edward's Island has been defeated in the Assembly. The opposition failed to form a new Government, and the House dissolved.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Testimony Taken in the Hall Trial in New York City.

Garvey Confesses to False and Dishonest Claims Being Paid.

The Spoils Divided Between Tweed, Woodward, and Others.

A Large Sum Devoted to the Buying of Legislators.

General Trepidation Among the Entire Tammany Ring.

Connolly Said to Have Sought Safety in Flight.

THE HALL TRIAL—ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The buzz created by Andrew J. Garvey's appearance in Court, yesterday, at Mayor Hall's trial, has been increased to-day by his revelations on the witness stand. His statement that he received but 35 per cent of his bills, the remainder being divided among the Tammany Ring, legally clinches the charges against them; and, though everybody was prepared for proof of immense swindling, yet the hoggish proportion of 65 per cent has been a little startling. Mayor Hall and his counsel believed that Garvey was in South America, and others claimed to know that he was in New Jersey, but the fact is, he has been living in retirement at his residence on Forty-seventh street, never stirring out, except in his carriage. The truce under which he has avoided arrest was arranged last January by Mrs. Garvey, who was formerly cash clerk in a prominent Broadway photographer's, and a very shrewd business woman. She opened a negotiation with the Attorney General which resulted in her husband returning from Switzerland and his appearance at this trial as a witness. Legally, however, Garvey is not testifying as State's evidence, but is liable to arrest at any time the District Attorney issues a warrant. Of course the warrant stands indefinitely postponed, Garvey having agreed to make a clean breast and such restitution as may be deemed proper. His answers to-day were plump and to the point, and Mayor Hall and his distinguished counsel were considerably demoralized. His lawyers made a multitude of objections, and the time was mostly consumed by warm wrangling. Hall's counsel insisted that the Mayor is being tried for a wilful neglect to audit a claim, and not for allowing a fraudulent claim to be paid. Judge Daly ruled that the second count of the Mayor's indictment is, that he united with the two other auditors in a false certificate; that they had examined and allowed the claim, and it was paid; and averring that he wilfully neglected to examine into the correctness of the claim. The Judge said he would not give his views at present, on questions raised, as his reasons were involved in subsequent views he would be called on to take. Witness might be asked questions objected to, and might be asked to tell all he knows about the claim or its payment.

A. J. Garvey, being recalled and examined by Mr. Tremaine, testified:

Q. Was the claim you got paid for, and of which this is a copy, a just and honest one?

A. No, sir. [Laughter.]

Q. How was it made up; on what foundation was it made; what part, if any, was just?

Mayor Hall whispered to his counsel.

Ex-Recorder Smith. The defendant says he is willing to have it all in.

Mr. Peckham. I object to his telling us what the Mayor said. I do not think we ought to be told that. The Mayor wishes it all in, and his counsel are doing their best to keep it all out.

Judge Daly. Counsel should not have told us.

Mr. Tremaine. I don't want to be told what the defendant says, or what he wishes.

Judge Daly. I allow the witness to be examined as to the nature of the bill, and its foundation.

Witness. In the latter part of April, 1870, Woodward deposited a check of the Board of Supervisors, and Ingersoll said to me——

Objected too.

Q. What did you do in consequence of anything that was said to you?

A. Up to August, 1870, I wanted pay for work and alterations and materials in the new Court House, so as to leave me a profit of \$110,000. For the county buildings I claimed \$78,000, and for armories and drill-rooms, \$75,000. That is the money I required to pay me, and leave me a profit. There was also due to me by outside parties \$126,000, which I was expected to cover up in my bills.

The answer was objected to by counsel.

Witness. There was \$56,000 for Mr. Tweed and the Albany Legislature. [Laughter.] Oh, this arrangement of ours was nearly all concocted before we made out any bills at all. The bills I received had my average proportion of the money in them. I claimed for work in the Court House and Armories, \$264,660; there was due from others, that I was expected to square on my bills, \$126,000; I added \$50,000 for myself, as expenses for political purposes for the fall, making in all \$395,160, which I expected to get paid. I made out this \$41,600 bill with a view to its carrying a presumed proportion in ratio to the others. It is supposed to be distributed equally over all the bills I got paid. I believe I received \$397,000, and this was one of the bills thus made out.

Q. You stated a portion of the claims made and that this was a part of the other claims; state the balance of them.

A. There was \$50,000 for Wm. M. Tweed, for work and expenses in 1869 and 1870 at Greenwich, Conn., and done by his order there, and at Coscolt, Greenwich, for a friend; \$13,000 for work for Mr. Woodson; \$50,000 for plastering two houses for Walter Roche, of Fifty-fifth street, and \$5,000 for myself for the fall campaign. I got the bank bills in the Supervisor's office, sometimes from Woodward, and sometimes I was told to take them out of a desk. I usually had a few officooks at home. That account for \$41,800, as near as I can judge, I gave the bill, and, I think, three others, to Mr. Woodward, in the Supervisors' office, and he looked at them. He took them over to Watson's room. I went with him. Watson was County Auditor, and had an office in the room below, partitioned off with a nice walnut partition. He gave them to Watson on the 6th of June. Woodward took me into the room down stairs. We got over to a private corner, to the reporters' table. I gave him a check.

Another objection, and fierce wrangling.

Mr. Burrill submitted that after the warrant was signed, anything that was done by witness and Woodward was not admissible as evidence.

Judge Daly. Go on and tell all you know about the delivery of the warrant.

Mr. Burrill. Wait a moment.

Mr. Clinton. Five or six times, after your Honor decides, counsel jumps up and interrupts. As a matter of order, I submit these constant interruptions should cease.

Witness. I gave Woodward a check on the Broadway Bank for \$110,635.13,—my own check,—and he gave me the warrants, and I went and deposited the warrants.

Q. Now, Mr. Garvey, was the claim verified in accordance with the requirements of the law, and accompanied by a sworn affidavit?

Before he could be stopped, the witness answered: No, sir.

Q. Did you, or any one in your behalf, at any other time, make any affidavit verifying that account?

A. No, sir.

Q. Therefore you presented the account. Did you receive from Woodward a memorandum? Give the amount and date of the account you were requested to make out, draw, up and present; also the memorandum of the subject matter that should constitute the account?

Mr. Burrill objected that this matter had no connection with the Mayor, and that there was no rule in criminal cases to take evidence.

Judge Daly admitted the question, subject to proof hereafter, of its relevance and materiality. In the order of proof it should be shown that there was a crime committed by some person, and to connect it with the accused.

The witness then answered. Yes, I received it on a little piece of paper.

Q. Before that, had you ever received any instructions from Watson in regard to your receiving instructions from Woodward as to making out your accounts?

Ruled out.

Q. What did you do after that?

A. I made out the bill according to the memorandum given me by Woodward. It said, give me bills to such an amount against the Court House prior to such a date,—that is approximating,—for, of course, I could not date on Sunday. [Laughter.]

Q. Did you, before this account was presented, receive from County Auditor Watson directions that you were in all things to follow the directions of Woodward in making out your accounts, and then your bills would be paid?

Mr. Burrill objected to the latter part, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Burrill then objected that the defendant could not in any way be bound by instructions given to the witness by Watson.

Mr. Tremaine then modified the question to whether Mr. Watson did not tell him in all cases to go to Woodward when he had accounts.

Mr. Burrill replied that there was not an indictment for a conspiracy, but for a single act complete in itself.

Judge Daly ruled that the instructions given the witness by anyone were immaterial, and that inquiry should be confined to whether anything was or was not done or omitted contrary to law.

Mr. Tremaine said there was another branch of the case, under which he thought the evidence would be admissible and decided. He hoped to produce authorities to induce the Court to change its views. In order to give them time to examine the authorities, he asked to have the Court adjourned.

The Court was then adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following is Garvey's testimony in the Hall case:

Mr. Tremaine asked, first: Is this claim for \$412,600 a true and honest claim?

It is not, answered Garvey.

On what foundation was it made? asked Tremaine.

Well, answered Garvey, searching in his pockets for bills. It was necessary for me to have during the months of June, July, and August, 1870—\$110,300 for finishing, plastering, etc., of the Court House, \$73,760 for work in progress in July and August, and on County buildings, \$75,000. My whole bills amounted to \$264,660. I was to have \$126,000 for other people, and I was to, and did give Tweed \$50,000 to go to Albany with and influence the Legislature. So I made up a fraudulent bill for \$395,660 in all.

Of the \$395,660 how much did you receive? asked Tremaine.

I received 35 per cent of the whole bill, without interest. \$50,000 I gave to Tweed, \$40,000 was spent for buildings in Greenwich, Conn., \$13,000 for Woodward in Connecticut, \$2,000 for plastering the house of Walter Roche, \$5,000 for myself to be spent in politics. I got my blanks out of the Supervisor's office. The history of this particular account, \$395,660, is this: The latter part of May I gave a bill to Woodward, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. He took it to Auditor Watson's office. I went with Woodward. On the 6th of June, Woodward, the deputy, went with me to a room under his room. I then gave Woodward a check on the Broadway Bank for \$110,635 13-100.

At this point Burrill made an objection to the evidence. In fact Mayor Hall's counsel spent the whole day in making objections.

Garvey now swore that he never swore to the correctness of the account. Before I made up the account, I received a memorandum account from Woodward, specifying the amounts which he wanted charged in the bill, and instructions as to how this bill should be made up.

This statement was objected to, and the Court adjourned.

Sheriff Brennan states that ex-Comptroller Connolly has fled from the city and is concealed somewhere abroad. This step is said to have been caused by the threats of some of the Ringites to turn State's evidence against him. Connolly's friends say that he is only out of the city to avoid the fleecers, who want to get his money. Mrs. Connolly sails for Savannah on Saturday.

A rumor was current yesterday that one of Tweed's bondsmen intended to surrender him.

Garvey's appearance created a profound sensation. Garvey's return is due to the negotiations of his wife, several weeks ago, with the Attorney General and Samuel J. Tilden, by which Garvey was promised immunity from prosecution on his turning State's evidence, and returning some of his ill-gotten moneys. He has been in concealment at his residence about a month. It is alleged that Ingersoll will also turn informer. Few knew that Garvey would be a witness until his name was called. Counsel for Hall say that they do not think their case will be much affected by Garvey's testimony; still, there is a general trepidation among the entire Tammany Ring over the proceedings of yesterday. Every effort will be made by the friends of the Ring to have Garvey arrested on a new order, the old order having expired by limitation. His turning State's evidence so endangers the safety of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, and all the rest, it is believed they will all flee from the city.

FOREIGN.

What O'Connor, the Queen's Assailant, Says for Himself.

Secret Appointment by the Pope of a Primate for Poland.

Payment of Another Large Instalment of the French War Indemnity.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8.—It is denied that Thiers has tendered the ambassadorship to Berlin to Pouyer-Quertier.

PARIS, March 8.—The payment of two millards of the war indemnity, together with the interest to date on the remaining three millards, was completed yesterday at Strasbourg. This gives France the entire control of six departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires.

The Assembly to-day rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunot to erect on the Hill of Trocadero a temple to Jesus Christ, as testimony to belief in God as necessary for national regeneration.

It is expected that Minister Dufaure will demand of the Chamber a vote of confidence on the question of the withdrawal of M. Pouyer-Quertier from the Government.

Troops are concentrating in and around Paris, as a precaution against trouble on the eighteenth anniversary of the Communist insurrection.

The emigration from Alsace to Algeria is increasing, and is aided and stimulated by France.

Janvier de la Motte, the ex-Prefect of Eure, has sued Casimir Perier for false imprisonment, and has challenged one of the writers on the Paris press.

Hon. William M. Evarts, counsel for the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, has gone to London.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, *via* HAVANA, March 8.—Governor Pesquiera has defeated the Revolutionists under General Maques, in Sinaloa.

Colonel Osina has defeated 200 Revolutionists under Porree, at Lamon Silo, Sinaloa.

It is reported that Diaz is alive, and that he has quitted the country in disgust.

The Government allows no telegrams to be sent to private parties.

The forced enlistment of soldiers continues. Many of the haciendas have been stripped of all their laborers. Printers in the office of the *Federal* were pressed into service.

The Government is confident of crushing the insurrection.

William Cullen Bryant is at Vera Cruz. He proceeds immediately to the capital.

An Englishman, *en route* to the capital, was robbed of £15,000.

General Corra has routed the revolutionists at Jalisco.

There are contradictory reports of a battle before San Luis Potosi.

It is now said that General Rocha has taken up a position in Aguas Calientes.

The *Diario* (official) contradicts the reported defeat of Generals Ochoa and Corella, stating that the wires were cut in Aguas Calientes.

General Alatorre's Vison has arrived at Puebla.

The Government officials at Oaxaca have confiscated the estates of the Diaz brothers, and of everybody who participated in the revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8.—The Medical Commission find that O'Connor, the Queen's assailant, is of sound mind, but an enthusiastic Fenian. O'Connor said to the Commission that he used an unloaded pistol because he only desired to frighten the Queen into a compliance with his demand. Any fatal result from his assault would have brought the Prince of Wales to the throne, and that event he does not desire. He wishes the Queen to be the last English monarch.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Arrived—The Erie, from New York.

LONDON, March 8.—An obelisk to the memory of the Earl of Mayo is to be erected at Naas, in Kildare County, Ireland, the family seat of the deceased.

A valuable collection of old books, formerly the library of William Penn, was sold at auction to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship City of Washington arrived at this port this evening. She is in tow of the tug Kingfisher and the steamship City of Durham.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Government has discovered that the Pope has secretly appointed Archbishop Posen Primate of Poland. This primacy has been long extinct. When Poland was a Kingdom, one of the functions of the primate was to act as Regent in the case of death or absence of the sovereign.

The upper house of the Diet to-day passed a bill providing for the government and supervision of schools, by a vote of 125 to 26.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The journals of St. Petersburg publish the text of a treaty of amity between China and Japan.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—General Bourchier, Commander of the Looshai expedition, telegraphs under date of the 5th instant, that he has commenced his return march. He reports the troops of his command in good condition. A portion have gone to Cachar. The Looshais are friendly. Peace has been re-established in their country.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 8.—The Federal Republican Club has adjourned its sittings, but appointed an Executive Committee to act during the adjournment.

The Storm.

ST. PAUL, March 8.—The severest snow-storm of this winter has prevailed since Thursday morning. Over a foot of snow has fallen on a level, and is still falling very fast. Reports from the West give the same condition of affairs.

MADISON, March 8.—Fifteen inches of snow fell yesterday and last night. It has drifted considerably, but trains are very nearly on time.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—A storm of wind and rain prevailed last night for a short time, but doing little damage. It is now clear and pleasant.

A special to the *Gazette*, from Helena, says a fearful storm passed over that place at noon today. The storm came from the west, and raged with fury for an hour. Hail stones of extraordinary size, some of them measuring three inches in diameter, fell. All window-lights exposed on the west side of buildings were knocked out, and tin roofs riddled with holes. Several merchants experienced considerable loss.

—James McNeale, 80 years old, was murdered on Thursday night near Shelby City. He was stabbed and his head broken with an axe. His wife escaped by locking herself up. Two negroes, found with a knife and bloody hands and clothes, were arrested.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Reform Question Further Discussed in the Senate.

Propositions to Cut Down the Appropriation for the President's Use.

Mr. Trumbull's Amendment to the Resolutions Relative to Recommendations to Office.

Testimony Taken Yesterday Before the Senate Arms Sale Committee.

Arms Delivered to the Remingtons After Their Character as French Agents was Known.

Speculations Concerning the Administration's Choice for Vice President.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINISTER MARSH'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The friends of Minister Marsh have been looking into the grounds of complaint against him on account of his despatch containing severe reflections against the Italian Government. It now appears that Mr. Marsh took special precautions to have what he had written kept secret, except from those having the closest confidence of the State Department, and, to attain this end, transmitted his entire despatch in the cypher of the Department. After it had been translated for the Secretary's perusal, it was allowed by some unexplained carelessness to find its way into the letters copied for publication in the annual report of correspondence sent to Congress. Mr. Marsh's friends are claiming that since he was only discharging his plain duty in acquainting the Secretary with the real condition of affairs, and that on his part every possible precaution was taken to prevent the contents of the despatch from becoming generally known, that if the Italian Government insists upon his recall it will be only just to give him another mission of equal rank, and are suggesting Spain.

ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

On account of the failing health General Dyer the Senate Committee visited the Arsenal to-day to examine that officer. He testified that exactly the same course was pursued during the Franco-Prussian war in sales of arms as before, that is no change was made in the construction of the laws or mode of doing business. Regarding the thirty days' public notice of sales required by law, it had constantly construed it as only necessary to advertise a certain portion of any class of stores, and that after that they felt at liberty to sell the rest of that class at private sales. Many of those sales had been arranged in New York, and the details would have to be furnished by the Ordnance Officer there. General Dyer agreed with Secretary Belknap that the despatch disclosing the Remingtons to the department as French agents was received Oct. 13. He was unable to recollect, however, whether for contract of sales made that same day to the Remingtons were concluded before, or after, receiving the despatch, though he believed it was concluded before the arms thus sold were delivered after Remington's relation to the French was known, and no steps were taken to prevent delivery. Notification of the sale and order to deliver were sent by mail from the Ordnance Office to the officer in New York, the same date, Oct. 13th. General Dyer thought the agreement to sell, bound the Ordnance officer to deliver. It did not appear that the Secretary of War was at the time personally aware of this transaction, he having considered the matter no further than to order that no more sales should be made to Remington. The Committee certainly shows every disposition to make a thorough examination, and great interest is manifested by the members.

THE BOUNTY BILL

which passed the House to-day, provides for the payment of \$100 to every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer called into the service at the opening of the war, and commonly known as three months men. The muster-in must have taken place in each case before the 6th of August, 1861.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD BILL.

The bill which has passed the House to authorize the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to change their projected line of rail way in Michigan allows said Company to relocate their railway from the city of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, northerly to Escanaba, in the State of Michigan, so as to run said line from the mouth of the Menominee river to Escanaba within the limits of the land grant at present allowed to the company. The effect of the bill is to change the route of the road so that it will go further from the marshy grounds of Green Bay, with a view to escape them. It is claimed that the land grant of the road will not be increased by the bill, and that, there being no settlers along the proposed route, nobody's rights will be compromised or interfered with.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The bill which has passed the Senate, and which now lies on the Speaker's table in the House, providing for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis, limits the appropriation for this purpose to \$2,250,000, \$500,000 thereof to be expended for a site.

CONKLING'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Trumbull gave notice to-day of an amendment to the pending resolution of Senator Conkling, providing for investigation into the recommendations for office, made under the present Administration by Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. The amendment very considerably enlarges the scope of the proposed inquiry, so as not to only cover all written recommendations for appointment on the part of all Republican Senators, but also to include appointments which may have been made at the instance, or suggestions, either directly or indirectly, or by personal request, or through third parties acting between Senators and the Executive or heads of Departments, and also to distinguish between applications merely referred to the Executive Departments by Senators without recommendations and those which conveyed the desire of a Senator that the appointment asked for really be made.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Carpenter's attack on Civil Service reform was followed up in the Senate to-day by another onslaught from Senator Howe, on the system recommended in the Commissioners' late report. Howe's speech was read from manuscript, and bore marks of careful preparation. A majority of the Senators deserted the chamber when he commenced, except some half a dozen Administration Senators like Hamlin, Conkling, Carpenter, Cameron, and Pomeroy, who gathered around the seat of the Wisconsin Senator while he was speaking. The argument of the latter was similar to that of his colleague on the day previous, to-wit: that the proposed method of reformation of the Civil Service was illusory, impracticable, and unconstitutional. Senator Trumbull will have the floor on Monday, there being no session to-morrow, to reply to these attacks of the Wisconsin Senators on Civil Service reform.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

For some time it has been a matter of curious inquiry here as to who is the Administration candidate for the Vice Presidency. It has been believed that General Grant had no avowed preference in this respect, and that this portion of the ticket was to be left open to all aspirants. Within the past few days there have been expressions from certain quarters which would seem to indicate that the Administration desired a change in this direction, and Delegate Chaffee, of Colorado, who was interrogated by his constituents, by letter, as to instructions to be given to delegates to attend the Philadelphia Convention, made such inquiries as he deemed sufficient, and then responded that the support of Colfax was not an Administration test, and further intimated that either Wilson, of Iowa, or Wilson, of Massachusetts, would be just as acceptable to the President. There is reason to believe that Wilson, of Iowa, would prove the most acceptable of those two. In discussing this question the Administration organ here this morning uses the following language:

"While other gentlemen who, for lesser services, have been perhaps more honored and applauded, are now endeavoring to destroy the party organization and hand it over to the enemy it has so often fought and conquered, the two Wilsons are working might and main to add to the long list of its triumphs and successes. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, has spoken brave words in favor of the Administration and the renomination of President Grant, which are all the stronger from him, inasmuch as it has been attempted to array him in the line of opposition. Both of these gentlemen have been mentioned as candidates for the Vice Presidency. In either of them Mr. Colfax would have an able and worthy successor."

[To the Associated Press.]

DINNER TO THE JAPS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President will give a dinner to the Japanese Ambassadors on Wednesday next.

DECISION REVERSED.

The reversal by the Court of Claims of the ruling of ex-Commissioner Delano concerning the percentage paid on the sale of proprietary stamps by parties having private dies, under the Internal Revenue law, will render necessary the refunding by the Government to parties who failed to get the proper commission on their purchase of about \$10,000.

COMMERCE BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce have been considering, for several weeks, measures looking to a revival of trade on the ocean, and have concluded to report several propositions for the action of the House. The bill emanating from the Secretary of the Treasury has been changed so as to allow a tonnage bounty per annum for five years of \$15 per ton for iron and \$12 per ton for wooden steamships, and \$10 for sailing vessels for one year. It is doubtful whether any subsidy measures will pass this session.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed Thomas B. Catron, Attorney for New Mexico, and Leslie J. Perry, Postmaster at Paola, Kan.

ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

At the arms sale investigation, to-day, Senator Schurz was present and elicited replies to a number of questions regarding the manner and dates of sales of arms. The most important fact disclosed by the testimony corroborated that of the Secretary of War yesterday, namely, that a contract was made for the sale of arms to Remington on the 13th of October, 1870, and the ordnance officer at New York was then notified of the completed sale. This, however, was done before, or the same day, the Secretary of War received from Keilar, now deceased, but at that time Chief Clerk in the Ordnance Office, a telegram from Remington to Squires, which was the first intimation Generals Dyer and Belknap had that Remington was a Frenchagent. General Belknap, it will be recollected, hurried from the Post Office to his own Department, and gave orders to General Dyer not to sell arms to French agents. The arms were afterwards delivered to Remington in accordance with the contract.

THE HUSTON SCANDAL.

The case of Rev. Huston, of Baltimore, is under investigation by a Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, in secret session. Huston attended the session of the body to-day, and was cordially received. In conversation, Huston said he would be in pursuit from now until the day of his death of the man who started the report, and caused his daughter's cheek to blanch and his wife to be stabbed to the heart.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate the information in his possession concerning the occupation of the Indian Territory by unauthorized persons.

PAY OF NURSES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the pay of female nurses during the war.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

Mr. WILSON also submitted an order which, on his motion, was laid on the table, requesting the President to suspend the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia until the House Committee now investigating the charges against it shall have reported.

TAX ON SALARIES.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill providing for refunding to State officers taxes paid on their salaries.

OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the resolution of Mr. Conkling some time ago requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of recommendations to office made by Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, and expressed surprise that it had not been called up by the mover of it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he understood that the reason Mr. Conkling had not called it up was that he had promised Mr. Morton not to call it up in his absence.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. Conkling, inquiring of the President as to the recommendations for office made by certain Senators; also that he furnish the Senate with a copy of the record or text kept in the respective Departments, showing the appointments or removals therein, which have been credited or charged to each of the Senators aforesaid, and to what Senator, together with the names of persons recommended to or for removal from office by each of said Senators, stating particularly in each case whether it was a request for appointment or removal, the endorsement of recommendations made by others, giving the names of such others, or of the character of the parties recommending, without any reference to applicant; in reference to papers of others sent to him by the heads of Department without any expression of opinion by the Senator in regard thereto, and whether appointments or removals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party, who has acted as a go-between, either of said Senators and the appointing power, as represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood that such appointments or removals would be agreeable to or desired by any Senator, and if so giving the names of the Senator, and of the person who so represented or caused it to be understood, and particularly whether any such appointments or removals have been made at the suggestion of Roswell Hart, an Assistant Superintendent of Mail Service in the State of New York, or of O. H. Lafin, now Naval Officer of the port of New York, or of A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the port of New York.

STATUES PRESENTED.

At 1 o'clock, statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were formally presented to the United States, in the name of the people of Connecticut, to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives. In making the presentation, Mr. BUCKINGHAM and Mr. FERRY made appropriate addresses.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution accepting the statues, and returning the thanks of Congress to the people of Connecticut for presenting them, and briefly addressed the Senate on the subject.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending question was on Mr. Sherman's motion to reduce the appropriation for carrying out the Civil Service reform to \$25,000.

Mr. HOWE addressed the Senate on the subject of Civil Service reform. Whatever was the condition of the system, the Republican party was responsible, not the President. Mr. Trumbull was more responsible for the existing defects than anybody else, because for the last eleven years he has been at the head of the Judiciary Committee, whose business it was to consider the defects in legislation and propose amendments.

Mr. HOWE sketched a plan of his own for improving the Civil Service, by the establishment of a National University.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment, and Mr. CARPENTER called for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment, appropriating \$50,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of the Civil Service reform.

Discussion of the subject continued by Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONKLING until 4:35 p. m., when, without voting, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians in Colorado for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of their reservation. He explained that this reservation contained 14,000,000 acres, including valuable mineral lands, while the Indians only numbered 4,000. It is desirable to have the title put in the Government, so that mineral interests there might be developed. The bill was passed.

PITTSBURGH A PORT OF DELIVERY.

The amended bill making Pittsburgh a port of delivery was concurred in.

BOUNTY BILL.

The bill for the payment of \$100 bounty to soldiers, or their widows and orphans, who were mustered into service prior to the 22d of July, 1861, up to which time no bounties were allowed, was taken up.

Mr. COBURN, of the Committee on Military Affairs, estimated the amount to be paid thereunder not over one and a half million dollars.

Mr. HOLMAN, while supporting the bill, urged a proposition to equalize the bounties, which would require \$350,000,000.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, the bill was amended, making it apply to soldiers who were mustered in before the 6th day of August, and was then passed.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill extending the pension provision of United States Judges to those who had resigned after the 1st of January, 1865, and before the passage of the act of the 10th of April, 1869, after having attained the age of 70 years, and held their commissions at least twenty years, the pension to commence from the date of resignation. He said that the bill would only cover two cases, those of Judge Ware, of Maine, who had served for forty-four years, and was now 80 years of age and poor, and Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, who had resigned in 1868 because he had become almost totally blind. After some little discussion, the bill passed.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$28,250,000.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a statement to show how the balance sheet of the Treasury was being constantly changed by each day's legislation of Congress. There were certain appropriations which were absolutely necessary. The public faith to the creditors of the country required provision to be made for the payment of the interest on the debt. Then there were public expenditures which, however they may vary from year to year, must be met by appropriation bills. He wished to call the attention of the House and country to what may be denominated as absolutely necessary expenses of the Government for the coming year. Taking the estimate of public expenditures as the starting point, then the amount required without reference to the payment on the public debt was \$273,000,000. The House had added to that large sum by bills already passed. The Deficiency bill, passed yesterday, appropriated \$6,307,000. The public buildings for Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities would require an outlay of about \$6,100,000. The corporation tax to be refunded would amount to \$2,000,000. The increased amount for pensions was estimated at \$18,664,000. The expenses under the Washington Treaty would be \$310,000. He did not take into account the 10,000 claims pending before the Southern Claims Commission, aggregating \$20,000,000, nor the refunding of the cotton tax, nor the \$1,500,000 required to meet the claims of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for what is known as the 2 per cent claim. Then there were other claims, subsidies, etc., on which the House had not yet passed. He took simply the appropriations which the House had already passed, and these swelled the whole amount necessary for the coming year to \$294,000,000. There were but four principal sources of revenue—the customs, internal revenue, public lands, and miscellaneous sources. The revenue from the public lands was now at an end, in consequence of the bill passed by the House devoting them to educational purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated receipts from customs at \$212,000,000, \$12,000,000 more than last year, but from that would have to be deducted \$12,000,000 for duties to be taken off tea and coffee, and \$1,700,000 for duties on salt and coal, making a reduction of \$21,000,000, which would leave the receipts from customs \$190,000,000. The estimate of receipts from internal revenue had been \$144,000,000, but from that was to be deducted the income taxes and \$9,000,000 corporation tax, which would reduce the revenue from that source to \$114,000,000. The aggregate receipts of revenue would therefore be for next year \$317,000,000, against \$292,000,000 of expenditure, leaving a balance of \$17,736,000, without having paid a dollar on the public debt except interest. If the revenue were not increased beyond the estimates, and the expenditures were not brought down, it would be necessary for the Government to borrow \$10,000,000 to pay into the sinking fund, and that was to be the result in the last of the four years of this Administration, the first three of which had paid \$300,000,000 of the public debt, besides paying into the sinking fund.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Dawes whether the reduction of duty on iron would not produce an increase of revenue equivalent, at least, to the reduction from the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES, without replying directly to the question, explained the opposition of the Committee of Ways and Means to the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, to the fact that it was a cutting into the business of the Committee. The tariff could only be properly adjusted as a whole, and presented to Congress as a budget is presented to the English Parliament, and let it be voted on as a whole. He did not expect that the Committee of Ways and Means would ever be able to reach that point, but that was the end for which the Committee was striving. He had thrown out these figures for criticism. If they were erroneous at any point it was better that the fact be known.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded Mr. Dawes, after he had taken his seat, that he had not answered his question.

Mr. KELLY (Pa.) desired to make a statement as to the tariff, but the time fixed for general debate had expired, and objection was made to further discussion.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill by clauses.

Mr. L. MYERS offered an amendment for the increase of pay of letter carriers, and made an argument in support of it.

Mr. KELLY (Pennsylvania) came into the letter-carrier discussion in order to have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Dawes' speech. He declared that the speech of Mr. Dawes was based on facts that had already been ignored by events. The treasury estimate of receipts for this year was \$365,000,000, but the receipts for the first six months were \$187,319,250 without the collection of the income tax. He believed that the revenue for the current year would be but little, if any, short of \$400,000,000. He believed that, notwithstanding the reduction of internal revenue taxes, the receipts from that source were likely to exceed those of last year. The prospects were that they would reach not less than \$146,000,000. He was unwilling that the statement of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means should go to the country uncontradicted. He believed that the income this year would be from \$70,000,000 to \$90,000,000 in excess of the estimates of expenditures.

Mr. BURCHARD spoke in corroboration of the views of Mr. Dawes, and expressed his opinion that in view of increasing the cost of European productions the revenue from customs would be diminished next year. He warned the House against extravagant appropriations which might result in a bankrupt Treasury.

Mr. ELDRIDGE upbraided Mr. Dawes for having evaded the question he asked him, and he characterized him as an artful dodger, for he was the best man at evading the question he had ever known. He repeated his question as to whether a reduction of the duty on iron would not increase the revenue so as to afford the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES said he would answer the question by repeating the statement of Edward Atkinson, standard free trade authority, that if there was absolute free trade in pig iron it would not increase perceptibly the amount of direct importation, on account of the high price of pig iron abroad and the scarcity and difficulty of its manufacture.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not want Mr. Atkinson's answer or Mr. Kelley's answer. He wanted the answer of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He repeated the question.

Mr. DAWES replied directly that he did not believe that the reduction of duty on pig iron would increase the Revenue so as to offset the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. An hour's study of the subject would convince even the gentleman from Wisconsin that this was so.

The discussion of Mr. Myer's amendment to increase the pay of letter-carriers was resumed. At the close of the discussion the amendment was rejected—20 to 94.

The Committee then rose without having concluded the bill.

MEXICO.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a Joint Committee of three from each body, to devise the wisest and best means for the pacification of Mexico, and the establishment of law and order on our own borders.

Mr. COGHLAN. That looks very much like the establishment of a protectorate. I must object.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

Combination of Petroleum Producing and Refining Interests.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 8.—At the oilmen's mass meeting, to-day, held here, a report of the General Committee was adopted unanimously and without amendment. It provides for the entire and discriminative handling of the whole business of producing and trade as applied to petroleum, though an organization—made up by and through producers and refiners of the oil regions. The meeting adjourned at noon, having completed its work. The organization will be put into practice as soon as it can be done.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—A literary and musical entertainment will be given by the members of the above Lodge, assisted by eminent musical talent, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Saturday evening, March 9, 1872, to which all brethren are cordially invited. No charge for admission. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 Clinton-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts., Saturday evening, 7½ o'clock, for business. Members requested to be present. By order of the Worshipful Master, SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Siloam Council, No. 53, Royal and Select Masters, West Side Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Special assembly this Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Three Degrees. Come and see us. Illustrious Companions. By order of the T. I. G. M. ENOS W. SMITH, Recorder.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the West, will be held at the Sherman House, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and Directors of said Association for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. Delegates from all Railway and Transportation Lines are cordially invited to attend. A. B. REID, President. WM. F. LINDLEY, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED - - - - 1850.

\$10,000,000 ASSETS.

This old and successful Company transacts the business of Life Insurance on all the usual plans, and at much lower rates than other mutual companies. It also presents to the public an entirely new plan, known as

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

Which is far superior to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. The attention of the public is called to this plan, as containing features of unequalled excellence. Circulars can be obtained from the Company, or any of its agents. WM. E. WELLS, Agent, At Chicago, Ill.

BRICK MACHINE.

THE PEEKSKILL Brick Machine.

The success, and rapid sale of the PEEKSKILL COMPANY'S BRICK MACHINE, manufactured by the Peekskill Manufacturing Company, of Peekskill, N. Y., has attracted universal attention. D. L. Hey [illegible] 234 West Madison-st., from Saturday, March 9, until March 15, to receive orders.

LAUNDRY.

WILSON WILL OPEN HIS Grand Central Laundry

On the old site, No. 399 State-st., March 11. Girls wanted, first class. A store to rent. H. WILSON, Prop'r, office up stairs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D.D., Racine College, Racine. [illegible] obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY, Are fully prepared in every department, for Spring Trade. Having purchased Dress Goods and Domestics very heavily in December and January, previous to the advance, they are now prepared to undersell Eastern Manufacturers and Importers.

WATCHES.

American WATCHES The Best. PRICES REDUCED!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Best Silver Cases	\$20 to \$30
18 kt. Gold Cases	\$70 to [illegible]
U. S. Stem and Key-Winders, Silver	\$16.50 to [illegible]
U. S. Stem and Key-Winders, Gold	\$65 to [illegible]
Howard, Gold	\$125 to \$275

GILES, BRO. & CO., 264 Wabash-av., and 247 West Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHICAGO NEWS WILL APPEAR ON Sunday, March 10,

Enlarged and improved in all its Departments, it being the design of its publishers to make it, in all respects a first-class journal.

It will contain articles on the Presidency; the situation of Political Parties; the duty of Democrats, etc.

As it is designed to make the Sunday issue, as far as practicable, a SUNDAY PAPER, a series of articles are being prepared on the rise, progress and present status of the various religious denominations. On Sunday next it will contain an able and detailed account of the CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHICAGO—the first Mass; the Pioneer Missionaries; sketches of Chicago Bishops; the religious orders; the Church of to-day, &c. For sale at the News Stores and by the Newsboys.

INSURANCE.

STATE Insurance Company, OF MISSOURI.

ORGANIZED - - - - 1865.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION 1ST JAN'Y, 1872.

Gross Assets	\$714,085.14
Liabilities, comprising unpaid losses and reinsurance fund	82,932.79
Surplus as to policy-holders	631,152.35

EASTERN Insurance Company, OF BANGOR, ME.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION 1ST JAN'Y, 1872.

Gross Assets	\$391,027.13
Liabilities, comprising all unpaid losses, not due	40,679.48
Surplus as to policy holders	350,347.70

Policies issued on Buildings, Dwellings, Crain, Merchandise, Manufacturing and other desirable risks, at fair rates.

THOMAS W. BLAYNEY, AGENT, 43 West Washington-st. After 1st May, Bryan Block, 166 LaSalle-st.

CASH PAID FOR CLAIMS

In the Firemen's, Republic, State, and Garden City, of Chicago; Germania and Teutonia, of Cleveland; Market, Manhattan, Irving, and Washington, of New York; and Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco. I am now offering rates largely in advance of any heretofore paid. H. S. DIETRICH, 65 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES of indebtedness. Will buy \$10,000 this week. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 164 South Clinton-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims in the Firemen's Insurance Company and Republic certificates of indebtedness. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 128 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SAVE THE JOBBERS' PROFIT.

Buy direct of the parties that manufacture. Our goods and prices have only to be seen to be appreciated. We sell by the case, and give good goods at the bottom prices. Before purchasing call upon APPLETON, DAVIS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Ink Stands and Letter Clips At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

LAW BOOKS.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Bankruptcy Digest

And Rules of Practice in United States Courts in Bankruptcy, compiled by Audley W. Gazzam, Editor National Bankrupt Register. A TREATISE on the Wrongs called

SLANDER AND LIBEL,

And on the remedy by civil action for these wrongs, by John Townsend, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. \$7.50.

FISHER'S CRIMINAL DIGEST

Of the reported cases from 1756 to 1871, relating to Criminal Law, Criminal Information, and Extradition. 1 vol. [illegible] E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, [illegible] Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Our office will, from this date, be in the Commercial National Bank Building, on Washington-st., opposite First National Bank. March 9, 1872. GALLUP & PEABODY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Southwest corner State and Lake sts.—4 lots fronting [illegible] Lake-st., 41 by State-st., and adjoining lot on State-st. [illegible] Terms. N. DRUMMOND, [illegible] Hall, Congress-st.

AUCTION SALE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS At Auction! 10,000 Acres!

Of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's Lands, lying in KANKAKEE COUNTY, Ill., WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT AUCTION AT A MINIMUM PRICE OF SIX DOLLARS PER ACRE AT THE Station House in Kankakee City, Ill. *Sale to Commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1872.*

And to continue from day to day until all of said lands in said county have been offered for sale.

These lands will be offered in tracts of as many acres as are owned by the Company in regular quarter sections at one time, but contracts will be executed for each forty acre tract separately.

TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cash, balance in one, two, and three years, at 6 per cent interest, in advance, each year, or a reduction of 10 per cent from the price bid to those who wish to pay cash on the day of sale.

All these lands lie within a radius of 20 miles of Chicago, and among them are five full sections, twenty-five quarter sections, twenty-four eighty acre tracts, besides a great number of isolated forty acre tracts.

7,000 acres of these lands lie near the thriving town of St. Anne, where the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad crosses the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, the balance lie west and northwest of Kankakee City from 4 to 15 miles.

JOHN R. LEWIS will be at the hotel in St. Anne from the 13th to the 18th day of March inclusive, with teams, to show the lands to parties wishing to see them before the day of sale.

THE TITLE IS PERFECT.

JOHN R. LEWIS, Auctioneer. P. DAGGY, Land Commissioner, Ill. C. R. R. Co.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUCTIONEERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Auction and Commission Business in this city, under the firm name of ELISON & FOSTER. Office, until further notice, at 180 Wabash-av.

Col. JOHN A. ELISON, Late of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co. JAMES H. FOSTER, Late of the firm of J. H. Foster & Co.

Dr. W. C. Hunt, St. Caroline's Court.

Office, 213 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

ROBINSON & ROBINSON, Battery Wharf, Boston, Mass., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for sale of PRESSED HAY AND STRAW.

WANTED.

We want a Store, For we must have MORE ROOM, For our Blank Book Manufactory and Printing Office. JOHN H. SMALL & CO., STATIONERS, No. 27 South Canal-st.

I Want a Partner,

With from \$10,000 to \$30,000 capital, to open and push a manufactory. Address A 25, Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED,

Store on West Madison-st. between Green and Sangamon, on the north side of the street. Address P 54, Tribune office.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN, And can be worn longer than any other collar. FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

FOUNDRY IRON.

Foundry Iron.

One thousand tons No. 1 Foundry Iron, made from Lake Superior Ores,

For sale in lots of 100 tons and upward. Inquire at office NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL CO., *Room 15 Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison-sts.*

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 12 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 42 miles. Those making proposals can take them for a portion of the work, if they do not desire the entire line. M. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the Lakeside Publishing & Printing Company's building, at the office of Gage, Chapman & Co., corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 15, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make bids can [illegible] with all information desired. R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carmine Ink and Mucilage At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. N[illegible], 180 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WREN[illegible], Secretary.

TO LEASE.

West Randolph-st. Lot to Lease, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL. [illegible] JOHN McCONN[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Fees and Salaries Bill Considered in the Senate.

Text of the Mayor's Bill as It Finally Passed.

Message from the Governor Suggesting Reform in Chancery Proceedings.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A COSTLY DIVORCE SUIT.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8.—The Governor sent in, this morning, a memorial from the Baron Von Glahn, whose celebrated divorce case is not yet forgotten. The Baron wants a pretty general reform in chancery proceedings, and especially in the business of taxing costs of Masters in Chancery, fees of short-hand reporters, etc., by Judges. His suit lasted six years, from January, 1866, to January, 1872, and cost him $37,098.43, which he thinks excessive. The Governor, in forwarding this document, thinks it a surprising commentary upon the state of the laws in Illinois, and believes the attention of the Senate might properly be given to the subject, and the practice in courts so amended that a person could resort to the Supreme Court for justice, without being burdened by such frightful expenses.

The Baron's bill of costs was made up some what as follows:

Expenses of first trial	$2,900.18
Appeal to Supreme Court	12,411.60
Second trial	11,686.65
To buy himself free	10,000.00
Total	$37,098.43
Of this sum:	
The complainant got	$18,533.33
The attorneys secured	14,796.50
Court costs	3,768.60

This document came into the Senate at just the proper moment when that body was discussing the Masters in Chancery, and excepting to the report of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reducing them somewhat, but did not produce much effect, for the general opinion among the lawyers seemed to be that the expenses were rather moderate.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The Mayor's bill as finally passed is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That in all cities in this State, all city officers (whose election by the qualified voters thereof is not provided for by law), and also all members of Boards organized under charter (or amendments thereto) of any such city, except those appointed by the Governor of the State, shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city, by and with the consent of the legislative authority thereof, a majority of all the members elect concurring by yeas and nays to be entered upon its journal. Any such city officer or member of any such Board may be removed by the Mayor of any such city, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the city may require such removal; but he shall report, in writing, his reasons for such removal to the said legislative authority at its next regular meeting. In case of a removal from or a vacancy in any such office or Board, a successor may be appointed by the Mayor, with the like consent of the legislative authority of any such city.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of any such city shall have power at any and all times to examine and inspect the records, books, and papers of any Board, officer, or servant of the city, and to require from him or them a detailed statement, in writing, of any transaction of such Board, officer, agent or servant. It shall be the duty of any such Mayor, when requested by resolution, to furnish to the legislative authority of any such city, or either branch thereof, any information in his possession or control concerning any matter or transaction connected with the administration of the City Government. The Mayor of every such city shall be held responsible for the good order and government of the city; he shall have and exercise within the city limits the powers conferred by law upon Sheriffs of counties to suppress disorder and keep the peace, and to the exercise of such powers, he may direct and control the officers and members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city.

SEC. 3. That whenever by law the legislative authority of any such city is required to provide for municipal expenditures by the passage of an annual appropriation bill (or ordinance), it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor thereof, when any such bill or ordinance is submitted to him for approval or disapproval, to veto any one or more items or appropriation contained in such bill or ordinance, or to veto or approve the entire bill or ordinance. If he shall veto only part of such bill or ordinance, and approve the remainder, the part approved shall be as valid as if the whole ordinance had been approved; and he shall report to such legislative authority his reasons for vetoing the part of the ordinance vetoed, and the same proceedings shall be had as to the items or parts vetoed as is by law provided to be had when there is a veto of the entire bill or ordinance as a whole.

SEC. 4. Mayors shall be *ex-officio* Presidents of the Common Council or Boards of Aldermen of all cities in this State, and shall preside, when present, at all the meetings, and appoint the standing committees.

SEC. 5. This act shall remain in force for the term of two years only from and after its passage.

BURNT RECORDS BILL.

Early in the session Senator Woodard introduced a bill on the subject of burnt records, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to act on titles, following the precedents set in legislation for Jackson and Randolph Counties. It was not considered, since it was thought advisable to await the action of the House on the subject. But now that the House bill has been defeated, it is desired to push this one forward. The bill is one to a great extent prepared by Mr. H. B. Hurd.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The following is the bill for the removal of the children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School, passed yesterday:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Governor of the State of Illinois is hereby directed to provide for the transfer and removal of all boys in the Chicago Reform School, who are now undergoing any definite sentence of confinement there, to Pontiac where they shall be delivered to the custody of the proper officers of the State Reform School who shall receive them, there to be kept in confinement, in accordance with the laws for the government of said State Reform School and in accordance with the terms of the respective sentences under which they are now confined in the Chicago Reform School: *Provided,* That none of the conditions under which any of said boys are now suffering confinement shall, in any wise, be impaired under this act.

SEC. 2. The officers having the custody of the inmates of the Chicago Reform School shall deliver to the officers receiving the said boys into the said State Reform School at Pontiac certified copies of all papers and records connected with and authorizing the confinement of the said boys; and the said officers of the State Reform School are hereby authorized and required to hold in confinement, and at the proper time to discharge from confinement all of said boys herein required to be delivered to their custody, in strict conformity to the term of commitment of the said boys of the Chicago Reform School, as set forth in said certified copies of papers and records, and of all other legal records referring thereto. All expense of the transfer of said boys from Chicago to Pontiac shall be paid by the City of Chicago. And hereafter the courts of competent jurisdiction in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, shall have same authority to sentence juvenile offenders of the ages prescribed by law to the State Reform School at Pontiac, as is granted by law to other courts in this State.

SEC. 3. Whereas, in consequence of the great destruction of property in Chicago, by fire, an emergency exists which requires the immediate removal of the boys from the Chicago Reform School, and that this act shall take effect immediately: therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE TAX-COLLECTION BILL.

The bill for the collection of taxes in cities was this morning recalled from the Senate, in order that the House might reconsider the amendments it had adopted on the preceding day.

CONVEYANCES.

The morning session was consumed by the bill in relation to conveyances, and at noon quite a number of members from Cook County, and other northern parts of the State, left, so, since 118 votes were required to act on the bill, it was impossible to do anything with it, and it will have to go over to the middle of next week.

BURNT RECORDS.

The House Committee on Burnt Records intend to report back their bill without amendment, and express the hope that it will pass in that second trial which most Cook County bills have to pass through.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Senator Dore has introduced a bill for the protection of telegraph companies, and to supply lack of legislation on that subject. It provides heavy punishment by fine and imprisonment for any person who unlawfully makes himself acquainted with the contents of any message, or who unlawfully sends any message over the wires, or who shall injure telegraph wires or poles by the removal of buildings.

CORRECTION.

Nothing can be more unjust, or more utterly mistaken, than the intimation in to-day's *Times,* that Mr. Root had anything to do with the loss of the amendment to his bill for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit. Not only did he have no objection to the amendment, but it was not in his power to thus dispose of it, it being in the hands of the Clerks of the House. The amendment was written on a small detached slip of paper, and was lost on the passage from the Clerk of the House to the Engrossing Clerks. It is proper to state that this correction is not at Mr. Root's request.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Senate has at length reached the Fees and Salaries bill, and after a long discussion failed to adopt an amendment recommended by the Committee reducing the fees of Masters of Chancery, and so amended the bill as to make them probably more than they were made by the House. Then, after some petty amendments, a proposition was made to cut down the salaries of Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary from $4,000 [illegible] to $3,500, [illegible] was made to [illegible] Circuit Judges [illegible], but the majority [illegible] some slight amendments had been made the bill was read a second time. Two or three more slight amendments were made, and it was ordered to a third reading.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

By some mistake in to-day's TRIBUNE, Jewett's remarks in regard to Greensbaum's bill are credited to Mr. Strevell.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House, this evening, read the Senate Revenue bill a first time. Its own bill comes up on Tuesday.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8.

Senate met at 10 a.m.

ABSENTEES.

Allen, Bowman, Bush, Eddy, Epler, Harlan, Jackson (sick), Laning, Little (sick), Marsh, Voris, Wilkinson.

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. WOODARD called up Senate bill 292, relating to burned records, and had it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS called up the Fees and Salaries bill for consideration.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the provision, "That Masters in Chancery, in making sales and deeds thereon, shall receive the same fees as Sheriffs, but in no case shall the fee and commission exceed $50," and insert in lieu thereof $150.

Mr. JEWETT supported the amendment, deeming the report of the Committee as setting the fee entirely too low.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. WASHBURN, UNDERWOOD, FULLER, HAMPTON, STREVELL, (who argued against any increase over the report of the Committee), and McNULTA.

During the discussion a communication from the Governor, transmitting a communication from Baron Von Glahn, enclosing a bill of costs in his celebrated divorce case where the fees reached the sum of $37,098, was read, as applicable to the case in point.

Mr. FULLER suggested that this was but the beginning of the costs, as the case was burned up and necessarily the case had stopped.

Mr. JEWETT, although not connected with the case, was of opinion that the bill was moderate, and the party had no reason to complain.

Mr. McNULTA concurred in the opinion, as it was the first case where Cook County lawyers had not gobbled up at least half the estate of the litigant. After which little episode, the discussion was continued by Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRAWFORD.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 9.

Mr. EDSALL moved to amend by providing that the Court might increase the fees, but not to exceed $250, which was discussed by Mr. BOYD.

Mr. BANGS offered a substitute for the amendment, striking out $250 and inserting $150, which was accepted.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend, by adding to the fees of Masters for making a deed, when required (in the absence of sale) by decree of a Court, $3. Adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to amend the bill, by allowing Masters $15 for examining questions of law and fact, and reporting conclusions, instead of $10. Adopted.

Mr. JEWETT moved to amend, by striking out entirely the $50 limitation to Masters for making sales and deeds, leaving the allowances the same as to Sheriffs, which was advocated by himself and Messrs. BOYD and RICHARDSON. Lost.

Mr. BOYD offered an amendment striking out $50 and inserting $200. Adopted,—yeas, 17; nays, 13.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by allowing Collectors fees as follows: On the first $5,000, 3 per cent; on the second $5,000, 2 per cent, and 1 per cent on the remainder. Lost,—yeas, 8; nays, 11.

The report was then concurred in.

Mr. FULLER offered an amendment providing that the County Board shall have the power to examine the books of all officers as to the amount of fees collected. Withdrawn.

Mr. BANGS moved to amend by reducing the salaries of the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, from $4,000 to $3,500, and raising that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General from $3,000 to $3,500.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to make all their salaries $3,000. Lost.

Mr. BANGS supported his amendment, alluding especially to the discrimination made against the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He said every Department of the State, except that of Public Instruction, were run by the clerks at low salaries. The Superintendent did more hard work than any Secretary of State ever elected. Still, it was necessary to have some few ornamental gentlemen around, and it was a poor Government that could not afford them.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said, if the State had a competent Attorney General it was necessary to pay him a decent salary, but if it intended to employ a slouch, then a small salary was enough. He wanted a man for that office who was industrious enough to apply himself to work, and not disgrace the State by rendering it necessary to employ some one else to represent the State.

Mr. DONAHUE was of opinion that if good men were wanted, brain work should be paid for.

A call of the House showed but 23 members present.

Upon a quorum appearing, consideration of Mr. Bangs' amendment was resumed, and it was adopted by a decided vote.

Mr. FULLER renewed his amendment. Adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to reduce the salary of Circuit and Cook County Judges from $3,500 to $3,000. Lost—yeas, 7; nays, 19.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to reconsider the vote adopting the report of the Committee, which was done, whereupon he offered an amendment making the fees of Collectors 3 per cent upon all collections, which was modified by Mr. WILLIAMS, allowing them 3 per cent upon the first $10,000 collected, and 1 per cent upon the remainder of collections, which was accepted.

Mr. CRAWFORD was of opinion that, if the amendment was adopted, Town Collectors would receive greater compensation than heretofore.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. WOODARD moved an amendment that all fees of Collectors in excess of $1,500 shall be paid into the Town Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON offered an amendment allowing Sheriffs $2 per day for attending Probate Court, instead of $1. Adopted.

Mr. WOODARD moved to amend by striking out "Supervisor" wherever it occurred, and inserting County Boards.

Mr. BANGS offered a substitute making it read "Supervisors, County Boards, and Commissioners of Cook County," making the *per diem* of the latter gentlemen $3.

The substitute was adopted.

Mr. FLAGG offered an amendment providing that one half of the salary of Judges of inferior local Courts should be paid out of the State Treasury, and the remainder by the town or city in which located.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. LANGLEY, FULLER, HAMPTON, and FLAGG, and was lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by making the *per diem* of County Superintendents of Schools $5. Lost for want of a quorum.

Upon obtaining a quorum, the vote was again taken. Lost—yeas 10; nays 17.

Mr. BOYD moved to adjourn to 8:30 to-morrow. Lost—yeas 3; nays 23.

A vote was again ordered on Mr. Williams' amendment, and it was lost—yeas 11; nays 15.

Under the previous question the bill was ordered to a second reading.

SCHOOL FUND.

Senate bill to enable the Auditor to make apportionment of the school fund was read a second time.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Fee and Salary bill was read a second time.

Mr. VAUGHAN moved to make the *per diem* of Commissioners of Highways $1.50 per day instead of $1.00. Adopted.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to amend by allowing witnesses before Justices $1 instead of 50 cents. Lost.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to amend by allowing witnesses before Probate Courts $1 instead of 50 cents. Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to amend by allowing 25 cents mileage for conveying to the Penitentiary for one prisoner; 20 cents when two are conveyed, and 15 cents for more than two. Adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

DOWER.

Mr. WOODARD introduced a bill to provide for the relinquishment of dower of insane married women.

READING OF BILLS.

House bills on a first reading were taken up and read.

Senate bills on a second reading were taken up, read and appropriately referred.

DIVORCE.

Mr. BANGS introduced a bill to amend Section 1, Chapter 33, Revised Statutes, relating to divorce. The amendment consists in making two years' continued, incurable insanity a ground for divorce.

Von Glahn's Cost bill, with the Governor's Message, was referred to a select Committee of five.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSURANCE BILL.

The Insurance Committee reported back the bill to enable Fire and Marine Insurance Companies to retire from business, with an amendment.

The amendment was concurred in and the bill ordered to a third reading.

WILLS.

The Senate bill concerning wills was ordered to a third reading.

CONVEYANCES.

The Senate bill concerning conveyances was also ordered to a third reading, with amendments, and after a long and uninteresting discussion.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

Mr. BURLEY moved to recall the bill for the collection of taxes in cities.

Col. MORRISON explained the necessity for the return of the bill. They had amended it under an error, believing the Supreme Court had made a certain decision.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE TRAMWAY BILL.

The Railroad Committee reported back the bill regarding tramways in cities, but it was subsequently recommitted.

TRANSFERRING RAILROAD DONATIONS.

The bill allowing counties to transfer donations from one railroad to another was reported back, with a recommendation that it pass with an amendment that the transfer should not be made except with the consent of the President or Board of Directors of the first company. The amendment was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

ILLINOIS INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The bill to incorporate the Illinois Inebriate Asylum was taken up.

Mr. BARNES explained the objects of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed it, on grounds of expense, and moved to strike out the enacting clause. Agreed to—yeas, 73; nays, 34.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Senate Roads and Bridges bill was reported back, with amendments, which were adopted.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LEE moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday evening; but, after a ridiculous performance by ten members, it was withdrawn.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

The Senate bill to fix the time of holding court in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, was reported back with a substitute, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BRIDGES.

The bill in relation to bridges across the streams on the borders of the State was ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed —yeas, 82.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

The bill in relation to the commutation of sentences of convicts, and restoration of citizenship, was ordered to a third reading.

LIBRARY INSTITUTIONS.

The bill to authorize and regulate library institutions was made the special order for Friday.

The bill to protect the rights of the insane was made the special order for Wednesday.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The bill to regulate the encouragement of military education at the Illinois Industrial University was taken up, and was supported by Mr. LOHNHLASER. It was indefinitely postponed.

REVENUE BILL.

The rules were suspended in order to read the Senate Revenue bill a first time.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned till half-past 7 to read it.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 8.—In the Senate, last night, quite a large general file was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Some little discussion was had on the bill appropriating $100 to each organized militia company in the State, and finally ordered to a third reading.

The Temperance bill coming up on a third reading, elicited lively debate. Senator Cameron offered an amendment submitting the bill to a vote of the people at the spring election, and, if approved by a majority of votes, it shall be in force from and after the 1st of June, and providing for canvassing the votes.

Senator Clark offered an amendment to the amendment, submitting it at the general or fall election instead of spring. Speeches were made by Senators Williams, Irish, and Little, in favor of the bill, without submitting the question to the people. Senator Cameron spoke in favor of his amendment, and Senator Clark of his, and Senators Schmidt and Wagner against the bill in any form. Without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

The speeches of Senators Williams and Irish were quite eloquent, and very peculiar.

This forenoon a resolution ordering 1,500 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee of Five on the Temperance bill was adopted.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was reconsidered and recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate receded from its vote to non-concur in the Assembly amendments to the bill amending Chapter 42, General Laws of 1871, so that it stands limiting votes for aid to railroads to two, except on petition of one-third of the inhabitants.

Senate bills passed appropriating to the Governor's contingent fund the sum of $20,000; appropriating $10,000 to the Superintendent of Public Property for stationery, and increasing the number of State Reports of the State Departments and institutions, and the Assembly bill to protect the use of the telegraph.

The Temperance bill was taken up, the question being on submitting the bill to a vote of the people at the fall elections.

Senator Kreiss spoke against the bill.

Senator Quimby offered an amendment exempting the sale of wines manufactured in the State and sold by the person who made the same.

Senator Belden thought the bill was imperfect, and moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, which was adopted by a vote of 13 to 12, after some discussion, Senators Foster and Williams opposing and Senators Davis and Kriess favoring postponement.

The bill regulating and taxing the gross receipts of telegraph companies was discussed at some length, Senator Belden making a speech of over an hour in its favor, and Senators Clark and Cameron speaking against it. It was finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of 24 to 5.

The Assembly bill was concurred in appropriating $3,000 to the superintendent of Public Property. Bills to provide for a State Superintendent of Forestry, and to promote the cultivation of forest and timber trees; also, one for the improvement of Capitol Park, were indefinitely postponed, later, by a vote of 24 to 20.

Subsequently the Park Improvement bill was reconsidered, and, after about an hour's debate, was passed by a vote of 56 to 25.

Bills passed restricting Legislative Committees in drawing stationery to $15 each, except the Judiciary Committee, $20; authorizing School District Boards to hire competent teachers when the Clerk fails to, and giving the Clerks $2 a day for actual services; providing for the enforcement of the laws by withdrawing license in case of suits brought by or against foreign insurance companies from State to United States Courts; to authorize counties to issue their bonds for general school purposes; giving the Secretary of the Board under the township-school government system, $2 to $5 a day for services, and that, where adopted, the system shall not be abolished within two years; giving the State Board of Charities and Reforms supervision over private asylums and other charitable institutions.

Bills were indefinitely postponed to establish a system of County Governments by Supervisors from odd numbered districts, to contain as near 3,000 population as possible, by a vote of 11 to 14; to repeal the law prohibiting any one without a diploma from collecting fees as physicians, or testifying as experts; to limit the interest by contract to 8 per cent; to prevent any one but lawyers from being elected District Attorneys or County Judges.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to prevent misapplication of county funds, and to give Prosecuting Attorneys power to stop the making of fraudulent contracts; to make infanticide and fratricide crimes punishable by at least four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A resolution was adopted asking members of Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of a joint resolution declaring the true construction of the statutes of March 31, 1857, an enactment of a special statute similar to the Missouri act, securing to Ohio the cash balance of the 5 per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within its limits, as is provided in the Ohio enabling act, approved April 15, 1802.

A resolution was also adopted asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to oppose and condemn the granting of any more subsidies in public lands to corporations and monopolies.

In the House the following bills passed: Senate bill to allow Cleveland to elect four Police Commissioners at the April election, who shall control the police force. House bill to provide that institutions of learning incorporated by special enactment may be reincorporated with perpetual succession. House bill requiring railroad companies to construct fences, cattle-guards, and crossings, both public and private, within one year from April, 1871, and keep them in repair.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The State Senate yesterday, passed a resolution that is alike unconstitutional and inexpedient to increase the present State debt by loaning the credit of the State to any railroad or other corporation. This defeats what is known as the "$18,000,000 scheme," which provides for giving all new railroads $10,000,000 per mile for broad-gauge, and $5,000 for narrow-gauge.

INDIA.

Particulars of the Assassination of Lord Mayo, the Late Viceroy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following telegram, received in London from the Acting Governor General of India, gives the particulars of the tragical death of Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India:

"CALCUTTA, *via* TEHERAN, Feb. 19—4:30 p. m.—The Viceroy, on his way in Her Majesty's ship Glasgow, arrived at Port Blair on Thursday, the 8th of February, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The arrangements for a guard were specially considered and approved by the Viceroy. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the Viceroy, accompanied by the Superintendent, Hon. Mr. Ellis, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, his own personal staff, and others, inspected the whole of Ross Island. A strong guard of native infantry and police accompanied the Viceroy, who even objected to their care as being excessive. He returned on board the ship at 2 o'clock. At half past 2 the Viceroy returned on shore with several officers and a native body servant. The precautions for guarding the Viceroy were greater than before, when he visited Viper Island and Chatham. Till 5 o'clock nothing of moment occurred to give cause for fear. The programme ended here, but the Viceroy proposed a visit to Hope Town and Mount Harriet. The Viceroy rode, and walked up hill, the others on foot close round. They reached the top near sunset, and stayed 10 minutes. They walked down with Count Waldstein, Captain Lockwood in advance, the rest close together with the Viceroy's guards on both sides and in the rear. About 300 yards from the hill darkness came on, and torches were lit. No convicts were near except on barrows with overseers on a line of the road. About a quarter to 7 they reached the pier. The pier is narrow, with steep stone sides. When about twenty-five yards from the boat, with the Viceroy's permission, the Superintendent dropped a little behind to give an order. It was quite dark. The armed escort was close to the Viceroy on both sides, the police and his body servant in the rear, and Major Burne a few paces to the left. Colonel Jarvis, Lieutenant Hawkins, and his body servants, were nearest the Viceroy in the rear. The sailors of the Glasgow were at the end of the pier in front. The Viceroy advanced a few paces along the pier, when the assassin sprang in a moment out of the darkness on the Viceroy and stabbed him twice on the top of the left shoulder and under the right shoulder blade. The assassin was immediately seized. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward and fell over the pier into shallow water on the left, but got up of himself and was helped out, his shoulder bleeding copiously. The Viceroy walked firmly, felt his shoulder, and said, 'I don't think I am much hurt.' He was laid on a cart, the blood now flowing rapidly. When his wounds were bound up the Viceroy asked to be taken on board the ship. When being carried to the boat, he said, twice, 'Lift up my head.' He spoke no more, but expired shortly afterwards on his way to the ship."

ILLINOIS.

Bills Approved by the Governor.—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—The Governor filed another batch of approved bills with the Secretary of State this evening, viz.: House bill 373, an act to direct the payment of the tolls and rents received from the Little Wabash River Improvement into the State Treasury; to provide for a survey of the Little Wabash River, and legalize certain acts therein named, in force July, 1872; House bill 668, an act entitled "an act to remove certain out-lots therein mentioned from within the jurisdiction of the town, now city, of Chester, in Randolph County, and to vacate parts of certain alleys therein mentioned," in force July 1, 1872; House bill 698, an act authorizing agricultural societies to sell, exchange, or dispose of and convey lands; Senate bill 418, an act to amend an act entitled "an act amendatory of an act approved March 3, 1845, in relation to fire companies," approved Feb. 24, 1859, in force July 1, 1872; House bill 192, an act to amend an act entitled "an act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved March 31, 1869, in force July 1, 1872; House bill 27, an act to prevent male animals running at large, and for their restraint, in force July, 1872.

We have had a severe thunder and rain storm to-day, and the weather has been like April.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,000; 47 loads expected to-morrow. The quality is better than last week. Yesterday, holders demanded an advance of ¼c to ½c, but buyers held off, and but little business was done to-day. The market continued dull, and the few sales were at last week's prices. In some instances no advance was paid. P. Eastman sold 18 head Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, at [illegible]; 36 head, av 1,176 lbs, at [illegible]; 18 head, av 1,225 lbs, at [illegible]; Cook & Thompson, 17 head Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at [illegible]; W. Burns, 20 head Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at [illegible]; D. Plumer, 18 Ill., av 1,260 lbs, at [illegible]; D. Limberick, 16 Ill., av 1,350 lbs, at [illegible]; M. Kirchway, 100 Ill., av 1,370 lbs, at [illegible]; J. Waitzel, 16 Ill., av 1,460 lbs, at [illegible]; W. Nasonville, 16 Canada, av. 1,350 lbs, at [illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000. The market was steady and strong, and prices ½c higher for good sheep. Common are unchanged. Fine wool, [illegible]; the extreme for extra averaging 160 to 180 lbs.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,800; no sales. Dressed steady at [illegible] for heavy; [illegible] for pigs.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and firm; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.50; XXX, $8.50@8.75. Corn advanced to $1.00. Oats, 64@65c. Bran $1.75.

HAY—Prime, $30.00; choice, $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $14.00. Bacon firmer at 6¼c, 7½c, 7¾c, and 8c. Hams, sugar-cured, 11@13c. Lard quiet; tierce, 9¼@9½c; keg, 10¼@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 6½c; common, 7c; fair, 8@8¾c; fully fair, 9½c. Molasses dull; prime fermenting, 48@50c; cistern bottom, 50c.

WHISKEY—90@91.00.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Five Steamers Totally Destroyed at Cincinnati.

Loss About a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 7.

Up to midnight last night seven steamers lay quietly along the landing, stretching from the big new wharf-boat of the Cincinnati & New Orleans Packet Company, opposite Sycamore street, to a point opposite Broadway. As we write, at 2 o'clock this morning, there is nothing left of five of these save red hot embers of hulls burned to the water's edge. These boats lay in the following order, running east from the wharf-boat: First, Abeona; second, Kate Robinson; third, St. Charles; fourth, Argosy; fifth, Major Anderson; sixth, Champion; seventh, Skillenger.

Shortly after midnight fire was discovered aft the starboard wheel of the St. Charles. Some say it was first seen in the deck-room, and others that it was in the cabin. Within an hour from that time the five boats first mentioned above had nothing but glowing hulls to show to the thousands of astonished spectators who crowded the upper portion of the landing, the great majority of whom were looking for the first time upon a big steamboat conflagration.

Three times three alarms from Box No. 16, (corner Front and Broadway), were sounded rapidly, calling the entire Fire Department to the scene of the disaster. Before the alarm calling out the second relay of engines had been succeeded by the last, a great sheet of flame had climbed skyward along the first black column of smoke, and then the grand illumination, bursting out in midair, and glowing with a splendor of orange and yellow and red, canopied the city, and was proof, indeed, to the eyes of those startled from sleep by the deep, continuous tones of the alarm-bells, that a terrible conflagration was sweeping property away in flame and smoke.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The people of the St. Charles had barely time to rush from their beds, some seeking safety in the water, as the flames swept fore and aft, crunching the stout timbers and delicate tracery of the upper works, twisting around spars and ropes, snatching up the texas and the pilot-house with a few quick, hungry gulps, and then spreading out fanlike and throwing out long, strong arms that clutched up the Kate Robinson and Abeona as though they were mere toys placed there as a convenience in the way of a grand illumination. Within half an hour the other doomed vessels, the Major Anderson and the Argosy, had yielded to the fierce heat, and were adding their upper works to the grand bonfire.

THE SCENE ON THE LANDING

then will not soon be forgotten by the thousands who witnessed it. A dozen steamers of the Fire Department were there, shivering, groaning, hissing, and puffing. Their black smoke was only a light yellow in the fierce splendor of this vast burning. A dense black crowd of spectators, kept at a distance by a long line of policemen, stretched from Main to Broadway. Down at the water's edge the firemen were doing their best with half a dozen steamers to save the big wharf boat, one corner of which was in flames, and the Champion above, on the hurricane roof of which a big stack of chairs was already shooting up flame and smoke.

There was the crackling of annihilating element, the crash of timbers, the toppling and falling of smoke stacks and jack-staffs, with all these sights. And through and above all these was the dazzling, blinding light that beaconed the gloom of night for miles away.

A BOAT SAVED.

The Skillenger, as stated above, was at the most distant point from the St. Charles. As the result showed, she probably would have been safe as she lay; but the ferry-boat Newport Belle grappled her and hauled her out. She dropped down stream and anchored below the bridge.

The Champion, the next boat west of the Skillenger, was partly burned.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Scores of people on the various boats, including officers and crews, were aroused from sound sleep barely in time to escape with their lives. Captain J. T. Russell, of the St. Charles, was so closely pushed by the destroyer that he had to jump into the stream for his life. He swam around on the outside of the boat and got ashore. His steward escaped in the same way, with singed hair. The chambermaid of the Kate Robinson was driven into the river, whence she was rescued.

So far as we could learn, it was not known that any lives were lost. It was reported that the second engineer of the Argosy had not been seen since the alarm, and there was some fear for his safety; and there was the same report about the second bar-keeper of the St. Charles.

THE EXPLOSIONS.

Early in the excitement, a warning went around that there was powder in the magazine of the Kate Robinson. The destroyed boats had all wilted away to mere glowing hulls when the first explosion took place. It was a light one, probably of benzine. The second, however, was a genuine volcanic eruption of gunpowder, a heavy roar that shook the crowd, and drove them back in fright, and tossed flame, smoke, and debris fifty feet in the air.

THE WORK OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

resulted in the partial saving of the Champion and the rescue of the valuable new wharf-boat. A dozen fire departments united could not have saved any of the five boats that were consumed, on the warning given.

The Robert Burns, Memphis packet, Captain Virden, was lying at the lower gangway of the wharf-boat, with two-thirds of a cargo for Memphis, to start to-day. She was dropped down to the foot of Main street, and escaped injury. Captain O. P. Shinkle's splendid steamer Charles Bodmann, was also saved in the same way.

THE BOATS BURNED.

The Major Anderson was a side-wheel steamer, plying as a regular weekly packet between Cincinnati and Wheeling. She was owned by Captain John K. Booth, of Cincinnati, Captain Muhleman, her Commander, and others, of Wheeling, West Virginia, valued at $12,000, and insured for $8,000 in the American and Eureka offices of this city. The Anderson was formerly owned by the Louisville Mail Company. She was laid up at the wharf on account of low water, and had no cargo aboard. The boat was burned to the water, and sunk with her bow out on the bank.

The Argosy was a stern-wheeler, owned by Schenck & Sons, of Vevay, Indiana, and valued at $7,000. She had about one hundred tons of freight aboard for New Orleans, including 250 barrels whiskey, 100 barrels pork, 1,000 boxes soap and candles, furniture, and miscellaneous freight. The Messrs. Schenck are engaged extensively in the hay-shipping business to New Orleans, and the Argosy was used in towing from Vevay and neighboring points along the river. They carried their own risks, and the boat is consequently a total loss to her owners. The Argosy was to have left for New Orleans to-day, having a tow of several barges of hay and other produce, awaiting her arrival at Vevay, to be towed to New Orleans. The Argosy was built at Pittsburgh, in 1862, and was sold to the Government, and used as a tin-clad gun-boat, and afterward purchased by the Schencks.

The St. Charles was a side-wheel steamer, running in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade as a weekly packet; was owned by Joe Smith, Jr., of this city, Captain Charles A. Dravo, and a Mr. Simpson, of Pittsburgh, and was valued at $12,000, and insured in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati offices for probably two-thirds that amount. She was laid up at the wharf on account of low water, and had no freight on board. The St. Charles was built at New Albany, Indiana, about 1865, was one of the steamers forming the People's Line between this city and Louisville, and was afterwards lengthened at Madison. The boat burned to the water, and is a complete loss.

The Abeona had just arrived from Tennessee River with the following cargo, all of which was on board: Cincinnati—Mellen, Brown & Co., 17 bales cotton, 878 bags peanuts; M. Britton & Co., 253 bags peanuts; S. S. Cooper & Co., 95 bags peanuts; J. H. Hale & Co., 336 bags peanuts; Robert Moore & Co., 4 bales cotton; Addy, Hull & Co., 32 bags peanuts, 150 tons pig iron, 1 bale cotton; Rowland & Co., 10 bales cotton; J. H. Goodhart, 20 bales cotton; J. C. Buckles & Co., 30 pkgs. furniture; C. H. Woolf & Co., 1 box merchandise.

The Abeona was built here by the Marine Ways and Dry Dock Company, in 1863. She is owned by Captain John A. Williamson, J. Gil. Isham, and Captain Hiram J. Vinton—her Commander. Yesterday Captain H. H. Drown, of Marietta, had purchased the Abeona for $8,000, deliverable as soon as her cargo was discharged. There was no insurance on the boat, but the cargo, which is valuable, was partially insured in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The Kate Robinson, which, with the Abeona, formed a packet line in the Tennessee River trade, was loading, and announced to depart to-day. She was owned by Captain John A. Williamson and J. G. Isham, of this city, was valued at $10,000, and was uninsured. She had about 100 tons of cargo, which, with the boat, is a total loss. She was commanded by Captain John Patterson; a stern-wheel steamer, and was built at Pittsburgh by Captains Robinson and Shunk, in 1863. There was no insurance on the Kate.

The Champion, a stern-wheel steamer, was commanded by Captain Lon. Bryson, and was one of the Cincinnati and Red River Line of steamers. She was loading for Shreveport and Jefferson, to leave on next Saturday, and was partially loaded, having 100 tons of furniture, considerable bacon, and 50 barrels of whiskey on board. The texas and after part of her cabin, and the furniture, and other light freight on the hurricane roof, was burned. The hull was still afloat at a late hour this morning. She was built at Pittsburgh in 1864, valued at $12,000, and owned by Captain Jno. A. Williamson and D. Gil. Isham, of this city, and was not insured.

Messrs. Jno. A. Williamson and D. Gil. Isham are the heaviest losers by this conflagration, owning three of the fleet of steamers—the Champion, Abeona, and Kate Robinson—without a dollar of insurance. Their loss is at least $40,000.

BURNING OILS, &C.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING LARD OIL WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF Lard and Grease Oils, Miners' Lamp Oil, Sperm Signal Oil, Machinery Oils, Tallow Oils, Paraffine Oil, Head-Light Oil, W. Va. Oils, Spindle Oil, Wool Oils, COTTON WASTE, CAR CANDLES, Axle Grease, AND ALL KINDS OF Machinery Oils and Greases, For Mills, Factories, Machine Shops and Railroads. Send for List and Prices.

OF GEST & ATKINSON, Eggleston-av., and Fifth-st., CINCINNATI - - - - OHIO.

CROCKERY, ETC.

IRA P. BOWEN & CO., CROCKERY, Lamps and Glassware.

We are prepared with a complete new stock to supply our former customers and the trade in general with goods in our line. Having made all our purchases for CASH, we can offer extra inducements to CASH buyers.

IRA P. BOWEN & CO., Wholesale Rooms and Office, 123 Michigan-av. Retail, 851 State-st.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Merchant Tailoring. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

Have just received a choice assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLLENS,

Made to order on Short Notice.

45 and 47 WEST MADISON-ST., UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

COPY.

Second annual financial report of the South Chicago Land and Building Association, March 4, 1872.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Bills payable	10,436.17	
Rent and interest	434.50	
		$110,870.67

ASSETS.

Real Estate—		
25 ft. building, State st.	$7,201.62	
44 ft. Prairie-av.	5,186.28	
164 ft. State st.	4,916.46	
5 acres Englewood	10,005.18	
	$27,309.54	
Expenses, books, stationery, &c.	774.18	
Insurance on building	78.25	
Repairs on building	235.91	
Cash on hand	1,363.79	
Due from subscribers	$61,216	
Unsold stock	20,000 $81,216.00	
		$110,870.67

GEO. T. WILLIAMS, President. WM. P. PRENTISS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of March, 1872. E. S. STICKNEY, Notary Public.

PIANOS.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 16th-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275. New Rosewood Pianos, $150 to $300. Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375. Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

WATCHES.

MARION U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.) WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them. For Sale by all First-class Dealers. WHOLESALE ROOMS, GILES, WALES & CO. 12 Maiden Lane, New York.

REMOVALS.

Wilson Bros. Have moved their South Side Store to **330 WABASH-AV.**

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Leopold Mayer & Steiner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement. The books, notes and papers will be found at the office of Leopold Mayer, at present at the old place. LEOPOLD MAYER. Chicago, Feb. 29, 1872. HENRY STEINER.

OFFICE OF HENRY STEINER, 569 Wabash-av.

The undersigned is prepared to make loans on real estate or good collateral security. HENRY STEINER.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE **Brighton Company,** 52 East Van Buren-st., Chicago, March 9, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brighton Company will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 1st of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which an election for five Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought up. By order of the Board of Directors. EDWARD A. RUCKER, Secretary.

A New Food for Infants and Invalids.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina, a new article of diet, has lately been introduced by Messrs. H. ASTIE & CO., 29 Beaver-st., New York. It is a bread and milk flour, and contains all the elements of a complete nutrition in the most assimilable state. It bears the endorsement of many of the most eminent physicians of New York City, and its use will, no doubt, owing to the very satisfactory results produced wherever tested, become general. It is also an excellent food for invalids of all ages.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Northwestern Poultry Association will be held at the office of Teall & Fisher, 70 South Canal-st., Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. As the election of officers for the ensuing year takes place at this time, it is very desirable that all the members should be present and any others who desire to become members are cordially invited.

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of The Chicago Law Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. CHARLES M. STURGES, Secretary.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

WANTED.

INSTALMENT PLAN. WANTED,

Good active men, acquainted with canvassing to solicit for the American Insurance Company on the Instalment Plan. For terms, &c., correspond with WM. T. GIBSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.

SANBORN'S Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinery, FOR SALE BY Robert Fergus & Sons 40 South Canal-st.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. HENRY OLIN, OCULIST and AURIST, 240 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., operating surgeon for Deafness, Blindness and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

BRICK.

BRICK. 20,000 large hard Red Brick. 20,000 fine White Brick, delivered at once at a bargain. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

Spring Overcoats, Business Suits,

In Great Variety. Latest Styles. Our own manufacture, and guarantee equal to Custom Make.

Edwards, Bluett & Co., 45 and 47 WEST MADISON-ST., UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE, And 376 STATE-ST.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

GLAD TIDINGS!!

The Beautiful SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK, with the above Title has received the Highest Commendations.

Get one and Judge for Yourself.

COMPILED BY L. O. Emerson & L. B. Starkweather. Price in Paper, 30 cts., in Boards, 35 cts.

EASTER ANTHEM! Christ our Passover. Thomas. $1.00.

EASTER HYMN! Morning Breaks. Clarke. .50

EASTER ANTHEM! Christ the Lord. Wilson. .75

GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN — The GOLDEN ROBIN. A School Song Book. No Better One Published. PRICE 50 CENTS. — GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN GOLDEN

The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of wholesale prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME. Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	36 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
20 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the state, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO., 515 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446.

BANKING.

B. F. ALLEN. W. A. STEPHENS. B. BLENNERHASSETT. Des Moines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, No. 12 PINE-ST., New York. Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized mainly for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

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W. J. ONAHAN, (EX-CITY COLLECTOR), **Real Estate Agent,** 58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.

Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR House of Correction LABOR.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CHICAGO, March 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received, at the office of the Mayor, until March 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock m., for the labor of fifty able bodied females, at the House of Correction. Contract to extend for the term of one year from the date of its execution. Each proposal to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $200, with two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, and to be addressed, "To the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, Chicago. Proposals for Prisoners' Labor." Proposal to state the price per diem for each prisoner, the business at which it is proposed that they be employed, whether requiring machinery, and of what kind, size of room, etc. Guard force to be found by the Institution.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able bodied males, to be employed at any light mechanical or hand work. Institution to furnish workshops and guard force. Proposals to state price per day for each prisoner, and to give all the information as required above.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able bodied males during the season of 1872, to be employed in the manufacture of brick, institution to furnish prisoners, yard, clay, and guard force only; contractors to furnish all necessary skilled labor, machinery, sheds, etc. Number of men may be increased on same conditions as specified in contract, if desired. A draw-bridge is designed at crossing of C. & N. R. R. of the river, admitting of transportation to the city. Proposals to state price per diem for each prisoner during the season.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able bodied male convicts, at the manufacture of stone or other building material, institution to furnish prisoners' yard and guard only; proposals to state price per diem for each prisoner; prisoners to be fed and lodged by the institution.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. JOSEPH MEDILL, C. G. HAMMOND, LOUIS WAHL, JOHN C. HAINES, Board of Directors.

SEEDS, ETC.

HOVEY & CO. RE-OPENED with a full stock of **SEEDS,** Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC. 17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by MR. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., **ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,** CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Excelsior Childrens' Carriage Manufactory of WILL. GUDERYAHN & CO., 178, 180 and 182 Fifth-av. We would respectfully notify the trade that we have opened our factory for the manufacture of Children's Carriages, Perambulators, Gigs, Cabs, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Express Wagons, Toy Carts, &c., and that we are prepared to fill any order for any of the above goods, and would respectfully solicit your orders.

A FINE OIL CHROMO, *The Cooper of Nuremberg,* (A Prince in disguise), given away by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO. 114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency. GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 10 Eldridge-court. *BRANCH OFFICE,* No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston, ORGANIZED 1822. Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., OFFICES, *Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.*

HYDE PARK, RIVERSIDE, EVANSTON, ENGLEWOOD.

THE AGRICULTURAL Insurance Company, Of Watertown, N. Y., Will Insure Residences at the OLD RATES. Assets, $650,000. IT INSURES RESIDENCES ONLY.

CHAS. S. WAITE, Agent, 50 Harrison-st.

BUFFALO CITY, WESTERN, FIRE AND MARINE.

Adjusted claims in above Companies purchased at highest market prices, By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 388 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Insurance Co., OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK. Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this County. We take no other risks. A. H. DARROW, General Agent for Illinois, 387 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York Supreme Court.

Alexander M. C. Smith and others vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the property and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of [illegible] on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

First—All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; and,

Second—Judgments actually obtained against such corporation, to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third—All other creditors of said corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Such payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of each day.

(Signed) ANDREW J. SMITH, Receiver.

Notice to the creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company, of New York. To all whom it may concern. Supreme Court, State of New York, County of Kings. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order duly made in the above-entitled action, all creditors of said Manhattan Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee, appointed in and by said order, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 56, Article II., Chap. 8, Title 4, Part III. of the Revised Statutes, or in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action. RICHD. H. BOWNE, Referee.

Dated New York, March 2, 1872.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

From the Masonic Ritual and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1872.

Editor Gazette:

My husband died three years ago, since which time I have supported myself and family as best I could. The Masonic Lodge of which my husband was a member have helped me in ways without number, but, knowing the many dependent on their charity, I have sought to make myself as little as possible a burden to them. An elderly gentleman whose name I have never been able to learn, has often called at times of my greatest extremity, and has always literally relieved my wants. Late in the last summer, I received a letter from him, enclosing a ticket in the Royal Havana Lottery and informing me that he would call again. If at any time I should be in extreme want. My ticket drew a prize large enough to make me independent for life, and to enable me to educate my children. I received the money from Taylor & Co., the agents of the lottery, at 16 Wall-st., and have it now securely invested. My unknown friend has often [illegible] of the husband, as a member of the same Lodge with himself. I am anxious to see him once more, that I may thank him for his many acts of kindness, and especially for his last gift, which has proved to be a gift of immense importance to me. Let me, through your columns, thank him. E. C. ADAMS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next extraordinary drawing will take place on April 4, with one capital prize of $500,000, one of $[illegible], one of $[illegible], one of $10,000, one of $5,000, together with all smaller prizes, amounting in all to $[illegible]. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled, the highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, OFF NIGHTS, **Michigan-av. Theatre,** (Late Standard Hall,) For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m. J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Prof. J. E. Murdoch Will give one of his great "Shakspeare Readings" NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 164 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Stroh's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. This and every evening during the week, John Brougham's last and greatest Drama: **JOHN GARTH;** Or, TRUE TO HERSELF. John E. McDonough as John Garth. JOHN GARTH MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. A legitimate and unqualified success. Harrigan and Hart! Harrigan and Hart! Harrigan and Hart! The Little Frauds! The Little Frauds! The Little Frauds! AFTER THE WAR. LOST AND FOUND. THE SLEEP WALKER. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

CENTRAL HALL.

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. PROF. MACALLISTER, The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, in a startling programme of Marvels from the World of Wonder. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of admission—Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Get your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8. ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE. Union Park Congregational Church.

POSTPONEMENT! **Murdoch's Readings** Announced for last night, will be given **TO-NIGHT.**

Prof. Murdoch having been prevented by the snow storm from making connections so as to reach the city in time to appear last evening. TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY. Admission, 50 cents, reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 539 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 239 west Madison-st., and at Stroh's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.

Monday evening, March 4, and every evening until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, OLIVER DOUD BYRON, In the great sensational piece of the day, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. With new scenery and novel mechanical effects. The most intensely interesting and thrilling sensational situations and effects of any piece ever presented on the American stage.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., Will offer at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 9 a. m., Piece Goods, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Fine Linen Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, and Notions. Also, 500 Pair Gilt Window Shades.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF **Household Furniture,** Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Whatnots, Hat Trees, Parlor and Office Desks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Gilt Window Shades, Mirrors, Show Cases, Door Mats, Carpets; 25 crates CROCKERY, in open lots and original packages. On Saturday, March 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEVATORS.

THE WATER-BALANCE ELEVATOR.

These Elevators have been in use at the East for several years, and are becoming very popular on account of their SAFETY, SIMPLICITY, SPEED and ECONOMY.

We make them for freight or passenger use, and GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION in all cases. The difference between them and the ordinary steam elevator is that the car or platform is attached, by means of wire ropes, to a COUNTER-BALANCING BUCKET, instead of a steam engine. The bucket is filled with sufficient water to overbalance the load. The water is pumped from a tank in the basement to a tank in the upper story, and is used over and over again. When the load is up and the bucket down, the water is discharged into the lower tank. The expense of running the elevator is less than ONE QUARTER that of running a steam elevator. They are unequalled in safety.

☞ Descriptive Circular sent to any address. A working model may be seen at our office.

WM. E. HALE & CO., Southeast cor. State and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Lot 22, in Block 8, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the brick building standing thereon (known as No. 21 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.) Said lot is 25 feet front by 93 feet deep.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, March 11, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. Chicago, Feb. 26, 1872.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The undersigned will receive offers to sell to the City of Chicago, for a site for an Engine House, lots located in the vicinity of West Washington-st., between Clinton and Halsted-sts.

Bids will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 3 City Hall until Monday noon, March 11, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. Chicago, Feb. 26, 1872.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS, Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Havre, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt., 32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, for sale.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Fifteen Good Moulders, acquainted with building work. The highest wages and steady work. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, Cor. Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, HAS REMOVED TO **393 WABASH-AV.,** NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

1-3 Your Life IS SPENT IN BED. The greatest comfort is obtained by using PETERS' IMPROVED Woven Wire Mattress. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 391 W. Madison-st.

AMERICAN GAME.

GAME FROM AMERICA. In consequence of the great demand in London and the seaside towns in England for "Prairie Hens" and Quails, as well as other American game and produce, George F. Brooks & Co., game and produce salesmen, 1 Leadenhall Market, (established 1811), solicit consignments. Advances and daily returns. Commission 5 per cent, all market charges included. Reference, City Bank London, E. C.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes. On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES. Send for [illegible]. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 238 Michigan-av.

AMUSEMENTS.
...E. Murdoch ... give one of his great ...speare Readings" ...ONDAY NIGHT ... YOUR SEATS EARLY.
...OBE THEATRE. ... Company at the Globe. ... GARTH; ... TO HERSELF ... McDonough as John Garth. ...ARTH MATINEES ...day and Saturday.
...SIDE OPERA HOUSE, ... & Kemble's Minstrels ... The Little Frauds! The Little Frauds! The Little Frauds! ...LOST AND FOUND. THE SLEEP WALKER ...
...NTRAL HALL, ... MACALLISTER ... will appear on MONDAY EVENING ... ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.
...STAR LECTURE COURSE ... Park Congregational Church. ...POSTPONEMENT! ...och's Readings ...NIGHT ... SALE TO-DAY.
...ADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison. ...VER DOUD BYRON, ... THE CONTINENT ...
AUCTION SALES. ...P. GORE & CO., ... Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., ... Auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at ... Linens, Towels, Napkins, Fine Linen ... Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Ladies' ...wear, Aprons, and Notions. ...0 Pair Gilt Window Shades. ...O. P. GORE & CO., Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
...AR SATURDAY'S SALE OF ...ehold Furniture ...or and Chamber Sets, ... CROCKERY, in open lots ...y, March 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEVATORS. THE ...TER-BALANCE ...ELEVATOR. ... SAFETY, SIMPLICITY, SPEED ... PERFECT SATISFACTION ... WM. E. HALE & CO., ...ast cor. State and Washington-sts.
REAL ESTATE. ...Real Estate For Sale. ... GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
...AL ESTATE ...WANTED. ... GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. ...Feb. 26, 1872.
OCEAN NAVIGATION. ...MAN LINE ...OCEAN STEAMSHIPS, ...the British and United States Mails. ... NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND ... FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agt.
WANTED. ...NTED IMMEDIATELY, ...en Good Moulders, ac... ...ted with building work ...highest wages and steady ...ON FOUNDRY WORKS, ... Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., CHICAGO.
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...OVEN WIRE MATTRESS. ...3 Your Life IS SPENT IN BED. ... PETERS' IMPROVED ...oven Wire Mattress ...
AMERICAN GAME. ...GAME FROM AMERICA. ...
SAFES. ...Fire-Proof Safes. ... CASH PRICES ... TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANU... CO., 265 Michigan-av.

THE ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

What a Greene County Boy Saw There in One Year.

The Sixteen-Shooter, the "Solitary," the Sick Cell, and the Chapel.

Cruelties Perpetrated Upon Prisoners.

From the White Hall (Ill.) Register, March 2.

James Jewell, the son of a very respectable lady of Carrollton (Mrs. Thomas Cooper), was last year apprehended with some other wild boys "on a bum" and in the act of "cleaning out a grocery" belonging to one Murphy, and being partly scared, partly destitute of money and partly guilty, was induced to plead guilty of "burglary," and was sentenced at the March term, 1871, for one year to Joliet. He reached home last Saturday night, having in his possession the necessary certificate of having "violated no rule of the prison," and the consequent credit of twenty-six days' "good time," and a right to call on the Governor for the restoration of rights and citizenship under the law.

But while Jewell escaped the rigorous discipline of the Penitentiary, he saw many things that spoke for themselves in his short stay of a year, a sample few of which we have taken the responsibility to publish briefly, believing them to be true and that the people of Illinois will believe them, and though coming from the source they do, if ever investigation reaches bottom, we dare say these and other outrages will be revealed.

GENERAL VIEW.

There are now confined in the Joliet Penitentiary 1,300 or 1,400 prisoners, only 16 of whom are women. These are divided into "gangs," composed of the hands of the several shops; for instance, those in shoe-shop compose one gang and number several hundreds, the cooper-shop another gang, which is subdivided into the "stave-shop gang," "hoop-pole-shop," "dry kiln gang," etc. The principal businesses are stone quarrying and cutting, shoe making, harness making, coopering, and the lock and hinge factory and foundry, this year opened; cigar making, tailoring, painting, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc.; wagon and chair making and agricultural machinery being abandoned on account of the tendency of convicts to slight their work so far as to render these articles unsalable. The whole establishment is under the control of the Warden, Washburn, and deputy, Mayhew, and is divided into the west wing cell-house, 500 cells; east wing cell-house, 400 cells; and north wing cell-house, 100 cells, which latter is north from the Warden's house, which is on the south centre. The shops and grounds, fifteen acres, lie north, and inside the walls, except the quarries, which are three or four hundred yards east of the walls. The female cells are over the Warden's house. There is no distinction between the occupants of the east and the west wings, but in the north wing are quartered what are called the "hard cases," and such as are under the ban.

The guard duty is divided into day and night guard, with a captain for each, and the guard is changed at 6 o'clock night and morning. The entire guard numbers about 200. In day time there is one guard over each gang, whether in door or out. In rooms or shops there is one armed guard, and a foreman with the same powers, and at the quarries and yards, the guards surround the men, and frequently numbers fifteen or twenty. There are seven on the walls all day. These guards are all armed with revolving rifles (16-shooters); each keeper, twenty in number, also carries a loaded revolver. There are only the Warden and deputy's families that reside in the prison, the foremen, keepers, and guards that have families reside out in Joliet. The prisoners, guards, keepers, clerks and others number over 2,000 persons.

JEWELL'S NARRATIVE.

He arrived at the prison on the 21st of March, 1871, for a year, and was taken to the Warden's house, uncuffed, thence to the bath house, where the striped suit was put on, thence to the east wing, where his hair was cut, then to the cell, and next morning to the quarry to labor. The cells are all four feet wide and eight feet high and eight feet deep, with two ventilators in the rear, connecting with flues that run out at the roof. The doors close tight, and are heavily locked and switched. Beds are of straw, with three blankets to the man, and two men to the cell, with bunks similar to a steamboat stateroom. The cell houses are warmed by steam. The night soil is conveyed away in buckets, which are tended by themselves; the buckets are conveyed out mornings and hung up, and all the convicts, as they pass back through the kitchen, take their breakfast up to the cells and eat. At noon the same; and at night, as the buckets go up, suppers are also carried up and eaten. All the eating is done in the cells.

THE WEEKLY DIET,

Which is called "chuck," is as follows:

Monday. Breakfast, rye bread (no other kind used), cup of coffee, one mouthful of beef, two small potatoes boiled. Dinner, soup and balance of the breakfast loaf. Supper, cup of coffee and bread.

Tuesday. Breakfast, loaf of bread, cup of coffee, and machine hash (made up everything imaginable). Dinner, pork and beans. Supper, mush and molasses, with coffee.

Wednesday. Breakfast same as yesterday. Dinner, hominy and corned beef. Supper, bread and coffee.

Thursday. Breakfast, same as yesterday. Dinner, boiled beef with potatoes and soup all together. Supper, corn bread and coffee.

Friday. Breakfast, same as yesterday. Dinner, codfish and potatoes with peelings on. Supper, mush and coffee.

Saturday. Breakfast, same as yesterday. Dinner, balance of morning bread and potato soup with a bit of beef in it. Supper, bread and coffee.

Sunday—Breakfast, same as yesterday. Dinner, sometimes pork and beans, and sometimes boiled beets and a piece of beef. Supper, none.

The above programme is kept up the year round. Each cell is allowed two candles for the week, and a twist of tobacco, dealt out Sunday. Prisoners are allowed books and papers to read in their cells till 9 o'clock, and if a paper contains objectionable articles, they are first cut out by the Wardens. All lights must be put out at 9 o'clock.

All the convicts are required to attend the service of the gospel every other Sunday, but some one of the wings goes out in a body every Sunday. Every ten weeks allowed to write. The same guard is kept Sunday as other days.

THE PREMIUM

for good behavior is "good time," which is not regulated by the statute provision, but is limited to 26 days a year, as follows: If a convict violates no rule the first month, he gets credit for one day; for the second consecutive month, one day; for the third, one day; fourth, fifth, and sixth, two days each; seventh, eighth, and ninth, three days each; tenth and eleventh, four days each; leaving only four days for the twelfth month, so that 26 days' time is all one year men can get. If the prisoner violates any rule, he loses all his "good time," to the day of punishment. These are all the rewards offered.

THE PUNISHMENTS

are various,—the principal of which is banishment to the "solitary," called the "hole" by the prisoners. This is located near the Warden's house, is two stories high, the upper story for the "Judge's sentence of "solitary confinement," and the lower story for punishment. This solitary has six cells, but no fire, light, nor furniture, and frequently as many as ten or a dozen are thrown into a cell, and are frequently chained to the wall. The usual time is one day chaining, to ten days' confinement. The feed is two mouthfuls of bread a day and one drink of water, and every day it is the same. For talking, first offence, one day and one night in the solitary; second offence, from one day to a week, and for repetitions, chained up from one day to 48 hours, face the wall, standing posture. Handing newspapers or exchanging anything with convicts is "solitary" one to seven days, and 24 to 48 hours chained up.

A few of the more remarkable cases recollected of the "solitary" were, first the

CASE OF ONE-LEGGED JONES,

who refused to work, on account of the work being too hard, and wanting to be transferred to some lighter work. He was first put in forty-eight hours chained up. He then got off his wooden leg and offered to strike the guard, and for this his wooden leg was taken away and he was chained up several days on one leg, till he fell from exhaustion and hung by the chains round his wrists half a day, and the skin and flesh were torn to the bone! He was kept in about fifteen days in all, and finally put in the "north wing," where he dursn't look up, and compelled to go on with stone-cutting. This happened in 1871. Another case was that of a

TEN-YEAR MAN,

who returned with a slap a blow the guard had given him over the head with a hammer. He was sent to the solitary a week and was then ordered to go and apologize to the guard, which he refused to do, and was chained up in the solitary till he became so famished that he ate the uppper leathers of his shoes and his cap-brim, and when he was found to be about to die he was taken down and reported "sick" and died in the sick-cell the same night. He was in, all together, eighteen days, and was so weak he couldn't walk or stand, and had mainly supported himself several days by the chains on his wrists. This happened in the summer of 1871. The next was the

CASE OF JOSEPH M'CARTY,

who was detected in writing to a newspaper some accounts of the abuses and brutalities of the discipline. It was supposed a guard was assisting him. The officers tried to compel him to tell who it was, and he refused to expose the guilty man. He was sent to the solitary for seven days, chained up forty-eight hours at first. He was again caught with a communication to the press in his pocket, and was then sent to the solitary for ten days, chained up every day, and at the end of the ten days was sent to the "north wing," and became insane. For what the Warden designated "playing crazy," he was again dragged to the solitary for fifteen days, chained up nearly all the time. When he was too much reduced he would be taken up stairs to recruit, and then chained up, and finally sent to the hospital, and his nose twisted till it was blue and black, and gagged and handcuffed, frequently going eight and ten days without eating. He became melancholy, and, for refusing or neglecting to answer the guards, would be kicked, cursed, gagged, handcuffed, and fastened to the bed, and food refused him. He is still crazy and under this ordeal of punishment daily.

It is a very common thing to beat the men over the heads with clubs for small offences, and to shoot a man through the leg for slight offence is common. The

CASE OF JOHN BRANNON

is a good sample. He was wheeling a stone up the "run," about fifteen feet, and the stone he had was so heavy he let it fall. He was ordered to go "sit on a stone," and on his refusal the guard shot him through the knee, crippling him for life, and he was put in the hospital till the wound partially healed, and was then put to making cigars. He was an Irishman and only about 18 years old.

THOMAS DONELLY

was accused of "talking in ranks," but was not talking, as several knew, but another was guilty. The guard told him to go and "sit on the stone," and Donelly protested that he had not spoken. He was choked down by the guard and another guard coming in beat him several heavy blows over the head with a club. He was then "set on the stone" three hours, and sent to the solitary for five days to be chained up forty-eight hours and "reported" for attempt to strike the guard, when he never made a motion of resistance.

This "sitting on a stone" consists in sitting on the ground, with arms folded and the feet raised up 18 or 20 inches on a stone, with nothing to support the head and back. It is common to see men for mere trifles sit out in the sun thus till they faint and fall over, and then be ordered off to work.

ANOTHER LUNATIC.

Another case was that of a convict who became insane, but was accused of hypocrisy and was stripped, covered with croton oil, cupped in the back, alcohol poured down his back till it was blistered and then hand and foot-cuffed and compelled to lay on the blister on a straw bed. Two or three buckets of cold water at a time would be thrown on him in cold weather in bed, and be left chained down in this condition. This was continued a month or so. The case was reported by the nurse that took care of him.

THE HOSPITAL

is a nice department and well kept, and it is considered a "good thing" when a convict is sick to get into it, though the "sick cells" are where the greatest suffering is felt, and it is almost impossible for a sick man to live there, and almost as hard to get a transfer into the hospital. Men frequently die there from neglect. One man got his finger broken, and, with care, it would soon have been well, but when he came out the gangrene had got into it, and the swelling was up to the elbow and the pain intense. He had to have the finger cut out, and the gangrene is still eating through the middle of his hand. Another man named Shelton lost a finger in the same way. A third man dropped a stone and mashed his great toe terribly, but was cursed by the guard for carelessness, and was compelled to go on working without any medical attention, till his foot became so offensive as to be almost unbearable to the "gang," and he was not much better when his time was out; yet, all the time, if he couldn't walk to carry stone, he had to drill.

GILPIN'S CASE.

Another notable case is that of William Gilpin, who was sent from Greene County, some years ago, for horse stealing. His feet are both frozen off, and he has offensive and incurable ulceration. From the hospital he was sent to the cigar shop, and being unable to work, he is now in the sick cell, and the doctors refuse to see him or treat him, as his case is pronounced incurable. He will sometimes beg to be carried out to "see the doctors," and has on at least one occasion been left to crawl back to the sick cell and is daily rotting. Even the thief on the cross was given some show!

THE SICK CELLS.

The sick cells are on the ground floors of the different wings, and are deficient in heat and air, and have only a flagstone floor. The sick are here less that half fed, by order of the guards, and it is a rule if a sick man "asks for more," objects to what is sent, or indulges any petulancy, or ungentle remark, to take the whole scanty allowance away from him for the day. They are generally from 25 to 50 sick a day in these cells.

It is common for men claiming to be sick, or asking for medicine, and whom the doctors decide "not sick," to be ducked, head and face foremost, into the "cold bath." To have a pocket-knife or a lead pencil is from two to three days in the "solitary," and the guard is the sole judge, and you dare not deny, no matter how clear of the charge, and the least contumacy results in a cudgelling, or a shot in the leg, or a severe chaining up in "solitary," and often all these. To spit on the floor or mark on a wall, or soiling a book in the least, is a "solitary" from one to seven days.

THE CHAPLAIN

is very unpopular, and is styled "Holy Joe," his principal burden being to abuse, degrade and bull-rag the convicts from the pulpit Sundays, for their offences, for which he received $1,800 a year, and the worst recommendation heaven with its rewards has to the prisoners is that "Holy Joe" may possibly get there. The prisoners are often addressed by others. Commissioner Butz addressed the prisoners one Sunday last month, and he denounced the reported abuses and discipline of the prison and proclaimed that "no guard but a black-guard, and a brute would strike a man with a club, or shoot a convict in the leg, or use other violence or force than what was under ordinary cases necessary for self-defence." This sentiment would have been highly applauded by the prisoners, had not the solitary and the monarchical guard been too vivid "in the mind's eye." But so far as freedom of act or conscience is concerned, there is no difference between Sunday and any other day in Joliet. Indeed, it is a favorite revenge to send a man for a mere trifle to the solitary, often to be chained up at that from Saturday night till Monday morning, and seldom are all free to breathe the air inside the walls, even on Sunday, and there is no day passes without more or less in the solitary. The whole service is a strife between the guards and the men, in a large proportion of differences the guards are partly if not wholly in the wrong, but no guard has ever been reprimanded, punished or discharged, even where death resulted from their rigorous so-called discipline.

The Production of Coal in the United States for 1871.

From the New York Evening Post.

In spite of the strikes and riots at some of the coal mines at the beginning of the year 1871, the total amount of coal mined during the year was nearly 250,000 tons more than in the year 1870. A comparison of the amount sent to market from the three principal regions during the last ten years shows that the production of the Schuylkill region for 1871, amounting to 5,121,780 tons, has not been equalled before; that the production of the Wyoming region, 6,481,171 tons, was only surpassed in 1870, and that the production of the Lehigh region, 2,249,356 tons, fell short only of the amounts mined in 1870 and 1868.

The *Miners' Journal* of last Saturday, in its annual review of the coal business for 1871, gives very full details of this important industry. From the official figures of this review it appears that the total quantity of anthracite and semi-anthracite coal sent to market in 1870 was 15,274,029 tons; in 1871 it was 14,965,501 tons, showing a decrease last year of 308,528 tons. The total quantity of bituminous coal sent towards the seaboard, including imported coal, during the year 1870 was 4,340,372 tons, the number of tons imported being 420,683; during the year 1871 it was 4,895,914 tons, the number of tons imported being 443,955; showing an increase last year of 555,642 tons. The precise increase of all kinds for last year was therefore 247,114 tons.

The *Journal* estimates that the quantity of anthracite coal used at the collieries, in the factories, and for household purposes, in the coal regions themselves, during the year, amounted to 2,720,000 tons, and that the quantity of bituminous coal mined and consumed in the United States amounted to 11,500,000 tons. This would make a total production of 34,081,415 tons, of which 269,751 tons were exported, leaving 33,811,664 tons as the total furnished last year for use in this country.

The total amounts of anthracite coal mined in the different coal districts during the year 1871 varied from the amounts mined in the preceding year as follows: Schuylkill region, increase, 1,404,377 tons; Lehigh region, decrease, 741,522 tons; Wyoming region, decrease, 1,073,738 tons; Shamokin region, increase, 142,692 tons; Lykens Valley, decrease, 40,337 tons.

The total amount of bituminous coal mined varied as follows: Broad Top, increase, 6,300 tons; Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, decrease, 101,998 tons; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, increase, 246,209 tons; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, increase, 381,876 tons.

These are all large figures, and indicate, in a small way, the value of the coal deposits of this country. The amount of money invested in railroads and canals built expressly for the trade, or in the works at the mines, is given in round numbers as $400,000,000. In the mines of anthracite coal alone more than 50,000 persons are employed, and the number of steam engines in use is 1,500. From this it is apparent that any disagreement between the workmen and the owners of the mines involves a vast deal of personal inconvenience and injury, beside the general damage in the higher price of coal to the people at large. During the last winter work has been continued at the mines, and a general feeling of good will has been maintained. In consequence of this the price of coal per ton has been a little lower than during the winter of 1870-1, while, at the same time, the individual prosperity of the miners has been preserved. Arrangements have been made for arbitration and settlement in cases of disagreement in the future, by which it is hoped that all resource to "strikes" may be prevented.

If this amicable and praiseworthy spirit be maintained, it is thought that with the existing facilities the coal districts can increase their product beyond the needs of the current year by a sum total of about 3,500,000 tons.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.

The money market continues quiet, and the supply of loanable funds in this market is good.

The great snow storm has not blocked the railroads, but will probably put an embargo on active business for a day or two.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount.

SPRING FREIGHTS.

From present prospects it seems probable that lake freights will be higher in the spring than usual at that season. In the first place, every available vessel is being chartered and filled now, because there is no other place to put the grain. This will take all the grain-carrying vessels out of this port at once, and as soon as navigation opens. The increased demand for building materials, for lumber, for brick, for building stone from the various lake ports, will make an increase of lake freighting business, and, even if some vessels are not drawn out of the grain trade entirely to supply these new demands, the general increase of business caused by the heavy stocks of corn in the West, and the increased quantity of lumber and other building materials required here will have a tendency to make higher rates of freight. The same causes will also contribute to make the freight earnings of all the railroads centering here larger this spring than ever before.

EASTERN DRUMMERS IN THE WEST.

It is said that the country west of this city is full of drummers from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, sent out by the merchants of those cities, under the impression that the "destruction of Chicago" was their opportunity to "secure her trade." While the enterprise of those cities is to be admired as being almost equal to that of St. Louis and New Orleans, we are happy to say that the supposed inability of Chicago to supply all her former customers does not exist. Country merchants who have been here declare that they never found better and more complete assortments of goods in every line of trade than are to be had now in the temporary buildings occupied by our merchants. The increasing volume of business shown by the Clearing House also, shows that the aggregate volume of trade has already grown up to what it was a year ago, and there seems no reason to doubt that this will be the busiest year ever experienced in Chicago.

CASH AND CREDIT.

Out of the discussions of the question of specie resumption there seems to have evolved during the last year or so the idea now entertained by some that deposits in banks should be *paid in kind*, viz: that instead of agreeing to pay all their liabilities in cash they should only pay in cash such liabilities as were incurred by the receipt of actual cash. The New York *Bulletin* for instance, urges that bankers should divide their accounts with their dealers into *cash* and *credit* accounts; that cash accounts should comprise merely the deposits and withdrawals or transfers of coin, legal tender notes and bank notes; that credit account should consist of deposits and withdrawals or transfers of bank credits, and that bank credits should not be convertible into coin and notes but only made receivable on deposit in credit accounts and in liquidation of all credit indebtedness due to the issuers whether for their own account or placed in their hands for collection.

Those who maintain this theory are undoubtedly correct in the assumption that banks are dealers in credit rather than "dealers in money," as is the popular notion. It has been shown that of all the deposits received by the English banks, less than 4 per cent was in cash, while 96 per cent was in checks and bills. Bank credits are in fact the medium through which over nine-tenths of the business of the country is transacted. Actual money, or what is called money in this country now, viz: legal tender and National Bank notes, are, in fact, only wanted for the settlement of the balances, for change. The clearing house of the banks, where the aggregate transactions to the amount of millions are settled every day with the payment of only about one-tenth as much cash, is an epitome of the transactions of the community at large. Checks and bills of exchange are therefore much the largest part of the currency of any commercial country. They are a credit currency issued by every one who has merchantable goods.

Those who claim that deposits ought to be paid only in kind, argue that when the banker accepts these checks, he practically promises to pay them in cash, because his depositors may legally demand cash for the total amount of their deposits. The impossibility of any bank paying cash on demand for all its liabilities is well understood; this has been proven over and over again by the failure of banks subjected to runs. If the run lasts long enough, the bank is bound to fail, unless it can call in the aid of other capital than its own assets.

It is this feature of banking which has set some people to thinking lately that deposits should be paid only "in kind," that deposits of actual cash should be paid in cash, but that for the deposits of the "credit currency," in the form of checks and bills of exchange the depositor should have the legal right to claim payment only in "credit currency."

But the credit in these checks and bills deposited has been loaned by the bank, and the amount is represented by its loans. How shall the credit possessed by the bank in these loans and discounts be converted at once into any kind of currency that will pay the original depositors of this credit when they demand it?

At this point, the advocates of the new theory claim that banks should be permitted to issue their own notes or bills, bearing interest to the amount of their deposits of this "credit currency." It is presumed, of course, that these notes would be secured by the deposit of securities with either the General or State Governments, but it is held by the new theorists that these notes or bills should not be redeemable in cash,—that they would find their way back to the bank through the hands of those who were in debt to the bank. On this point the New York *Bulletin* says:

As to overissues of credits beyond the legitimate credit of each issuer, this would be easily kept in check by the fact that, not being a legal-tender in payment of debts to anybody but their issuers, as soon as the credits of any bank or banker became doubted, whether on account of inherent weakness or reckless issues of credits, the credits issued by the bank or banker would soon cease to pass currently, and hence would no longer be sought by merchants and dealers, but would be rapidly returned by them to the issuers, who would always be compelled to accept them in liquidation of all indebtedness due to them.

The precedent for something similar to this is claimed by other advocates than the *Bulletin* to be in the suspensions of specie payments by the Bank of England in times of financial disorder, when everybody wants gold for the whole amount of their deposits, and the bank, unable to call in its loans without producing great disaster, seeks refuge in suspension.

Now, while there are many points of interest in connection with the ideas above mentioned, and some of them which are probably susceptible of such development as to show where and how important changes should eventually be made in our banking system, the theory of a "credit currency," as proposed by the *Bulletin*, looks more like a system of *regular wildcat banking* than anything else.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20's of '62	111¼	111¾
" '64	111¼	111¾
" '65	111¾	112¼
" '65 Jan and July	110¾	111¼
" '67 " "	112	112½
" '68 " "	112¼	112½
10-40's	107¼	107¾
United States five per cent's	108½	
United States Currency 6's	114¼	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100&int
Chicago City 7's		100
Cook County 7's		100
Gold Exchange		110¼
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¾	110¼
Land Warrants, 160's	175	185
" " 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gold quiet and firm at 110¼@110½. Loans were from 2 to 7 per cent. clearings, $21,000,000.

Governments generally firm.

Stocks irregular. The features were Erie and Pacific Mail, in which stocks a large business was done. At the close Erie was up to nearly the highest point of the day, while Pacific Mail was close on to the lowest point. The officers of the last named company have been summoned to appear, before Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, to-morrow to show cause why they should not be enjoined from lending the money of the company on call to stock-brokers. There was a report on the street that Drew has within the past ten days sold 150,000 shares of stock which he has been carrying since the Chicago fire, and which he bought at low prices. The market closed irregular, the only activity being in Erie.

The money market was active during the afternoon at 7 per cent gold, with exceptional loans at 1-32 per cent per diem.

Southern State securities on the last call were strong and higher, especially in Virginias and South Carolinas.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112
Coups, '62	111¼	Coups, '68	112¼
Coups, '64	111¼	10-40's	108
Coups, '65	112¼	Currency 6's	114¼
Coups, '65, new	110¾		

State Bonds:

Missouris	94¾	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	66¼	Old North Carolinas	36¼
New Tennessees	66¾	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	57		

Stocks:

Canton	90½	New Jersey Central	112½
Western Union Tel.	70½	St. Paul	59
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul preferred	79½
Adams Express	93½	Wabash	74¼
Wells & Fargo Ex.	74½	Wabash preferred	85
American Express	71¼	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex.	69¼	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	61½	Terre Haute pref.	54
New York Central	99½	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	94	Chi. & Alton pref.	120
Erie	36½	Ohio & Mississippi	48½
Erie preferred	63	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	89½
Harlem	108½	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93½
Reading	113¾	Indiana Central	24
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	36½
Northwestern	78¾	Union Pac. bonds	91½
Northwestern pref.	92½	Cen. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	113¼		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,291	3,517	3,600	3,934
Wheat, bu	1,650	9,480	2,174	8,064
Corn, bu	81,140	15,060	33,710	17,468
Oats, bu	14,530	11,786	8,713	736
Rye, bu	350	987	775	1,791
Barley, bu	751	1,090	6,541	11,296
Grass seed, lbs	163,747	92,925	230,861	24,050
Flax seed, lbs	24,500	61,879		20,000
Broom corn, lbs	18,290	43,124	580	32,280
Cured meats, lbs	118,740	31,570	778,447	589,317
Beef, brls	55	41		60
Pork, brls	218	21	741	330
Lard, lbs	14,810	60,250	412,562	120,350
Tallow, lbs	22,510	25,200	20,000	31,000
Butter, lbs	36,190	23,820	3,220	37,800
D. hogs, No	3,681	653	953	86
Live hogs, No	8,846	4,368	5,148	2,742
Cattle, No	2,645	1,243	1,363	1,407
Sheep, No	2,210	1,084	674	
Hides, lbs	192,000	117,741	190,748	106,435
Highwines, brls	88	60	179	403
Wool, lbs	106,646	37,257	229,430	13,080
Potatoes, bu		2,250		381

Lumber, m	679	141	171	1,098
Shingles, m	78	2,850	1,992	2,231
Lath, m	71		20	20
Salt, brls		1,880	1,178	479

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: none.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat; 91 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 4 cars barley. Total, 102 cars, or 41,000 bu.

The produce markets were weak all round to-day with minor exceptions, lower prices being a consequence of a general decline in Liverpool, with corresponding weakness in New York. There was less doing both on 'Change and on the street,—the latter because of the snow, which lay thickly, though it had ceased to fall heavily.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a long table of comparative prices of wheat in that city and Chicago, for each day from Feb. 1 to March 5, showing an average difference of 11.7c per bushel in favor of St. Louis as a market to which farmers should send their grain. The statement is fair enough, but the argument based upon the fact is a specimen of special pleading that is the reverse of fair, as the farmers of the Mississippi Valley will find to their cost if they follow the advice there tendered. Wheat has sold at almost famine prices in St. Louis this winter, simply because that city has been practically cut off from the outer world in the matter of supplies during a great portion of the time. No man in St. Louis is insane enough to believe that in the season when grain can be received there the price will be higher than in Chicago. If it should be so, the people of that city would be welcome to all the advantages arising from that fact, and Chicago has not the slightest objection to St. Louis driving as large a grain trade as she can in a legitimate way. But the attempt to obtain business under false pretenses can be productive of no more permanent benefit than any other kind of confidence game.

Dressed hogs were quiet but firm at yesterday's outside prices, owing to a scant supply. A total of 3,688 head was reported as received, but in most instances it was nothing but the way-bills that arrived at the railroad offices, the cars containing the stock being kept back by the snow. Sales were 420 head at $5.10@5.12½, chiefly at the outside. A few rejected sold at $4.75 per 100 lbs.

Highwines were quiet and steady at 85c bid, and 85¼@85½c asked. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 85c.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at 12½@13c bid for corn, by sail, to Buffalo and Oswego. Most holders were asking 13@13½c, with a preference for Buffalo at those quotations.

Provisions were dull and rather weak all round, the least weakness being, strangely enough, in pork, which, however, was freely offered at yesterday's prices, with few buyers. It was simply the old story—more pork here than is wanted. Lard was very weak, declining fully 10c per 100 lbs, except on cash lots, under the receipt of a depressing quotation from Liverpool, and the growing impression that the lard product of the season now closing will prove to be much larger than has been counted on. Meats were heavy at former quotations, and were not offered, only because holders know there was no use in placing meats on the market with a decline in their faces and a practical stop to shipment for awhile by the snow. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.10@11.75; do seller April, $11.80@11.85; do seller May, $12.05; do seller June, $12.15; prime mess, $11.25@11.40. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.50; do seller April, $8.55; do seller May, $8.65; do seller June, $8.75. Green meats held at 5⅝c for shoulders; and 6¼@8c for hams. Dry-salted meats quoted at 4¼c for shoulders; 5⅝c for rough sides; 5⅞@6c for short ribs; 5½c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6¼c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@9c. Bacon quoted at 5¾c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¼c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c.

Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash (special brand) at $11.90; 500 brls do at $11.75; 500 brls do seller April at $11.80; 2,000 brls do at $11.85; 500 brls do at $11.82½; 500 brls do at $11.80; 500 brls do, seller May, at $12.10; 2,500 brls do at $12.05; 1,000 brls do at $12.02½; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $12.15; 500 brls do, buyer June, at $12.50; 1,750 tcs lard at $8.50; 500 tcs do, seller April at $8.60; 1,000 tcs do at $8.55; 750 tcs do, seller June, at $8.75; 2,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 7½c; 1,000 pcs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 100,000 lbs long clear at 6c; 5,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5½c, packed; 5,000 lbs bacon clear sides at 7½c, packed; 10,000 lbs breakfast bacon, at 9½@11c, packed; 15,000 lbs bacon hams at 10½@13½c, packed.

Flour was very quiet, the shippers being out of the market, owing to the storm and the decline in wheat. The better grades were reported firm; the lower grades averaged a shade easier. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $9.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 400 brls spring extras at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 500 brls do at $5.75; 48 brls spring superfine at $4.50; Total, 1,148 brls. Bran was steady at $16.00 per ton on track, and $16.50 delivered.

Wheat was active, but very weak, declining about 1½c below the inside quotations of yesterday. Liverpool was early reported lower, and New York was quoted neglected, which made many of our local holders anxious to sell. The occasion was seized by the short interest to fill in, and a great many settlements were made, in addition to a few new trades. There was, however, but little wheat changing hands, as very few had faith enough in the future of prices to be willing to take hold at current quotations, with no orders here, and the certainty that no wheat can be shipped out for two months yet, as the April fleet leaving this port will be almost exclusively loaded with corn. The market opened easy, with one or two sales at $1.25 seller April, but the option soon fell to $1.24½, then declined more slowly to $1.23½, improved to $1.23⅞ at the close. Seller the month closed at $1.23½; seller last half of March at $1.23@1.23¼, and seller May at $1.26@1.26¼, closing about ½c above the inside. No 1 spring was nominal at $1.29@1.31, and rejected at $1.06@1.07, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 10,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 15,000 bu at $1.22½; 15,000 bu do at $1.22½; 10,000 bu at $1.22; 400 bu No 3 spring (fresh receipts) at $1.16. Total, 75,400 bu.

Corn was less active and ½c lower, owing to a further decline in Liverpool where the reduction in price is 9d@1s per 480 lbs within the past ten days. New York was also lower, in sympathy with Liverpool, but active; and our market was very steady when these depressing causes were taken into the account. There was not much doing in cash corn, but options were moderately active in the first half of the session. Seller April opened at 38c, declined to 37⅝c, and closed dull at 37⅞@37¾c. Seller May sold at 41½@42c; seller May and June at 41½@41⅞c; seller June at 41⅞@42c, and seller July at 42⅜@42½c, all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c; 40,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 800 bu on track at 36c. Total, 85,800 bu.

Oats were dull and again ½c lower, though quoted strong in New York. Rejected No. 2 sold at 30½c; seller April at 31c; seller May at 34½c; seller June at 34½c, all closing with free sellers at those prices, and cash quotable at 30@30½c. Cash sales were 5,000 bu at 30½c; and 600 bu by sample at 32c.

Rye was lifeless, and nominally unchanged, at 71c for regular No. 2, and 72c for strictly fresh receipts of do. There is so little rejected here that it is not quotable.

Barley was quiet, but decidedly firmer than yesterday, seller April opening at 52c, and closing at 52½c. Regular No. 2 was quotable at 53@53½c at the close, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 55@55½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 55c; 3,200 bu do, free on board cars, at 57c; 400 bu by sample at 60c; 1,200 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 46c. Total, 6,000 bu.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York, for two months from Jan. 1.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Wheat flour, bris	372,749	434,311	324,657
Corn meal, bris	70,518	38,832	28,679
Wheat, bu	486,609	415,063	290,718
Rye, bu	949	400	1,415
Oats, bu	375,071	325,105	689,565
Barley and barley malt, bu	263,058	78,194	300,088
Peas, bu	21,186	3,972	40,495
Corn, bu	228,596	1,025,591	3,042,170
Cotton, bales	178,490	265,816	177,969
Pork, pkgs	48,469	70,278	42,775
Beef, bris	32,645	51,783	10,946
Cut meats, pkgs	35,150	66,110	120,415
Butter, pkgs	92,769	87,763	95,222
Cheese, pkgs	35,321	47,575	48,987
Lard, tcs and bris	40,248	84,544	121,497
Lard, kegs	5,919	4,043	5,338
Whiskey, bris	40,050	29,353	36,061

The leading exports for the same time were:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Wheat flour, bris	260,154	351,410	151,132
Rye flour, bris	581	745	904
Corn meal, bris	14,785	15,698	30,341
Wheat, bu	1,685,497	1,453,546	1,500,784
Rye, bu	6,769		121,381
Oats, bu	4,738	9,129	5,382
Barley, bu			
Peas, bu	14,829	8,870	48,641
Corn, bu	48,017	337,626	2,914,927
Pork, bris	15,826	21,825	30,059
Beef, bris	3,474	16,486	6,958
Beef, tcs	11,000	25,832	9,398
Cut meats, lbs	10,835,309	21,384,331	63,205,891
Butter, lbs	200,060	700,398	806,828
Cheese, lbs	1,512,066	3,915,783	1,174,862
Lard, lbs	7,192,667	21,267,343	37,887,020
Tallow, lbs	1,449,387	4,225,195	9,743,462
Tobacco, crude, pkgs	8,737	10,191	11,548
Tobacco, manf. lbs	881,574	1,289,704	1,244,411
Petroleum, galls	6,703,381	11,916,827	10,242,618

LATEST.

In the afternoon the promise of more snow caused the leading grain markets to rule firmer, especially corn, which closed at 38⅛c seller April. and 42⅛c seller May. Wheat was quiet, closing at $1.23⅞@1.23⅞ seller April, and $1.27⅞@1.28 seller May.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.

BUTTER—This was quiet and steady at about former rates. Local buyers and shippers were operating and sales were effected at the annexed quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—All goods coming under this head were in fair request and the market ruled steady and firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market was again quiet to-day and prices underwent no visible change, ruling steady as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, 3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Remain firm, under a steady active demand, at full prices. We quote: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navis.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Was inactive, and nominally unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.00@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—New York factory is scarce, and dealers are asking a further advance of ½c for the best goods. Western grades are also firmer, in sympathy, though not materially higher. We now quote: New York factory, genuine, 17½@18c; do, imitation, 16c; Western factory, 13@16c; Ohio factory, 16@16½c.

COAL—There was only a moderate demand for coal to-day, and the general market seemed to be lacking in strength. Orders were being filled at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Was in light supply, and holders were firm at $7.75@8.00 per brl.

EGGS—Were firmer. The receipts were light, and prices were advanced to 18@19c. There was a good demand at the above prices.

FRUITS—DRIED—The fruit market was quoted quiet to-day, and values underwent no important change. The prevalent feeling was firm; especially so for domestic varieties, the stocks of which are light. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@18c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 21@25c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do, new Western, 8½@10½c; do, new Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—Business was a little slack to-day, but there was no softening in prices, the market ruling firm for all descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $1.00@1.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; boxed herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a light business was doing in green fruits, and prices were generally weak. The following are the current rates: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—With the exception of an easier feeling in coffees, there was no perceptible change in the grocery market. Trade continues fairly active, and the subjoined quotations are being realized.

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@21c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25@28c; Costa Rica, at 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11½@12c; B, at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11⅛@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11½c, molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; german mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¼@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm, at 4½@5c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 4½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The market continues weak and unsettled. Only a light demand exists, and with liberal stocks in store, holders are generally willing to sell at inside quotations. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.00@13.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were active to the extent of the supply, and the market was strong at full former rates. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices were steady. We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron		6c
Bar iron	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10@ 6	rates
Oval	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4 @ 6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—In this department of trade there were no new features to note. Both local and outside buyers are now taking hold with considerable freedom, and the general market is firm and buoyant. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37@	.39	Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Country harness	.34@	.36	Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Lime city, ₩ lb	.39@	.42		
Kip, ₩ lb	.80@	1.00	Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15		
City upper No. 1, ₩ ft	.26@	.29	Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	.25@	.27		
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.25	Buffalo slaughter sole	.32@ .35
Collar, ₩ ft	.21@	.23		
Calf, city	$1.25@	1.45		

OAK.

Calf	$1.20@	1.30	French calf, Jodot	$65.00@85.00
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1.00	French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.20
Harness	.40@	.45	French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.36	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	.31@	.33	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was no demand of consequence to-day, as teams could only move with great difficulty on account of the snow. Prices continue firm, at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@3.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We quote prices firm and steady as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do roofing, IC, $13.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 17@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 20c; 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7¼c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Are in steady, fair request and holders are firm at $5.25 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00 clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Turpentine was firmer. Linseed is also working upward. Other oils ruled quiet and comparatively steady. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 98c.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal and the market was dull at 75@85c for common mixed, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Was firmer, without quotable change. There was a good demand and a moderate supply at the following rates: Chickens, dressed, ₩ dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, ₩ lb, 10@13c; geese, do, ₩ dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The demand for this line of goods exhibits a steady increase, as the season advances, and prices are gradually working firmer. The stocks of all descriptions are fair, and our dealers are filling orders promptly. We quote.

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₩ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull, at $1.50@2.60 for common; $2.70@2.90 for fair; $3.00 for good; and $3.05@3.10 for prime. Clover was firm at $5.70@5.75; and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet is quotable at 75@90c; Hungarian at 90c@$1.00; and flax at $1.55@1.60.

TEAS—Remain quiet and unchanged, the following being the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@63c; good, 60@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 93c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm and unchanged. We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Prices were steady at the following range: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—This staple continues firm at full rates. We repeat our quotations as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c
Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.	

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted meats.
New York	85	1.30	65	70
Boston	70	1.40	70	75
Phila. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	65
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	80	1.30	65	70
Montreal and Prescott	80	1.30	65	70
Toronto	65	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	33	66	33	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	...
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	35	60	30	...
Indianapolis	35	60	30	...
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	35	70	35	...
Newark, O.	35	70	35	...
Wheeling	45	90	45	...
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	...
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	...	...
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	...	...

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,412	4,352	1,544
Tuesday	2,112	5,991	1,539
Wednesday	1,761	10,246	1,208
Thursday	2,545	5,540	2,610
Friday	1,080	7,619	806
Total	9,873	33,761	8,097
Same time last week	10,270	33,890	9,112

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,791	4,166	331
Tuesday	753	5,156	1,035
Wednesday	1,229	5,759	444
Thursday	1,363	5,148	674
Friday			
Total	5,036	20,227	3,000

CATTLE—An active day was witnessed in this department of the live stock market, and the buoyant feeling noted for some time past was a feature of the market to-day. Shippers, of whom there was a full attendance, seemed eager to invest, and as the supply of desirable shipping grades was small the competition was quite spirited, and by noon about everything that would answer for shipment was picked up, sales making at $4.75@5.25 for common to medium steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs; at $5.50@6.00 for good to choice steers averaging from 1,180 to 1,470 lbs, and at $6.15@6.60 for choice to extra steers. The outside figure, $6.60, was obtained by St. John & Brown for 51 head averaging 1,458 lbs. The drove was owned by J. W. Tate, of Knox County, Illinois, and were bought by Jake Myers for the New York market. Stock steers were in light supply and the pens were cleared at full prices, or at $3.75@4.00 for common to medium, and at $4.25@4.60 for good to prime. Butchers' stuff was quiet and steady at $3.25@4.75 for inferior to good lots.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	fat pony steers	1,069	$5 25
18	smooth, fleshy steers	1,145	5 40
15	stock steers	996	4 25
14	stock steers	884	3 55
17	choice steers	1,364	5.87½
16	choice steers	1,429	5 80
14	fat pony steers	1,061	5 12½
17	good steers	1,283	5 50
18	good steers	1,254	5 25
14	stockers	943	4 50
16	stockers	873	3 50
18	fat pony steers	1,089	5 20
33	choice steers	1,339	5 90
16	choice steers	1,297	6 00
16	choice steers	1,322	5 90
16	choice steers	1,259	5.65
11	medium steers	1,257	5 15
30	medium steers	1,128	5 10
38	fat steers	1,185	5.80
51	extra steers	1,458	6 60
17	good steers	1,222	5 40
45	choice steers	1,485	6.15
17	roughish steers	1,173	5 00
12	butchers' stuff	975	3.25
17	light fleshy steers	1,170	5 00
49	good steers	1,297	5.60
77	good steers	1,337	5.40
80	choice steers	1,376	5.80
35	good steers	1,211	5.37½
12	stock steers	900	4 30
11	fair smooth steers	1,175	5.30
18	medium steers	1,150	4 85
50	good smooth steers	1,259	5.65
19	good smooth steers	1,221	5 40
17	good smooth steers	1,170	5 50
18	good smooth steers	1,145	5 40
13	medium steers	1,078	4.75
22	stockers	680	3 75
20	medium steers	1,117	5.10
16	choice steers	1,353	5 90
10	stockers	965	4.50
66	stockers	912	4.00
52	choice steers	1,470	6 00
29	good steers	1,203	5.60
48	good steers	1,247	5.70
54	fair fleshy steers	1,226	5.25
18	good fleshy steers	1,264	5.43
29	good fleshy steers	1,267	5.40
16	stock steers	1,031	4.55
16	stock steers	1,211	5.60
40	stockers	1,126	4.12½

HOGS—The leading features of the hog market were much the same as noted in yesterday's report. There was perhaps less activity in the demand, but a tolerably firm feeling prevailed, and prices were well sustained all around. The range of prices was $4.25@4.80, with the bulk of transactions at $4.40@4.50. At the close only a few hundred remained unsold, and the market closed quiet and steady at $4.25@4.35 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.50 for medium, and at $4.55@4.75 for good to strictly choice. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	224	$4.35	67	195	$4.43	134	179	$4.35
59	238	4.40	48	310	4.45	55	381	4.40
55	234	4.45	49	250	4.45	60	215	4.45
57	260	4.55	55	281	4.80	48	317	4.70
54	288	4.65	68	224	4.40	49	332	4.35
161	285	4.75	55	250	4.50	48	257	4.45
62	234	4.40	50	260	4.60	57	258	4.40
53	244	4.40	73	240	4.40	64	258	4.55
56	263	4.65	53	231	4.50	58	298	4.55
97	275	4.40	56	231	4.50	55	258	4.40
49	295	4.65	21	317	4.40	55	250	4.60
82	172	4.45	50	292	4.40	52	236	4.40
60	264	4.55	60	224	4.50	27	106	3.75
37	302	4.50	57	260	4.50	57	202	4.25
58	292	4.40	47	206	4.50	59	245	4.50
54	245	4.40	66	211	4.35	56	260	4.40
47	342	4.60	82	211	4.35	46	342	4.40
91	214	4.37½	54	331	4.60			

SHEEP—Only 805 head arrived to-day, and as both local and Eastern buyers were actively engaged the pens were soon cleared, at good round figures. Nothing sold under $5.00, and few under $6.00, the bulk changing hands at $6.50@7.50. The highest figure obtained was $8.25, for a drove averaging 127 lbs. They were bought by H. E. Mallory. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	82	$6.50	91	90	$5.50
75	131	7.85	90	88	6.75
68	93	7.50	71	127	8 25
87	85	7.00	86	92	6.87½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—11:15 a. m.—Corn, 28s; Flour, 26@26s 6d; winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; do No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 11s; white, 11s 9d@12s. Pork, 58s. Lard, 44s. Receipts last three days, 11,000 quarters, of which 8,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—1:30 p. m.—Winter wheat, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring do, 11s; No. 2 spring do, 11s; white do, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, March 8—5:00 p. m.—Consols and money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds, '62s, 92¾; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 92¾; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 8.—Rentes 56f 30. Specie in Bank of France increased during the week 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, eve.—Cotton heavy; midling upland, 11¼@11½c; Orleans, 11½c. Sales 10,000 bales; on speculation and exports, 3,000 bales. White wheat at 11s 8d; red spring, 11s; red winter, 11s 6d. Flour 25@26s 6d. Corn 27s 9d @28s. Lard 43s 6d. Pork 55s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 31s. Short ribs 32s.

Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and causes dullness.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Beeves to-day, 1,400, making 7,240 this week. Market strong; all selling at $11.00@13.00. No Texans offering. Cold weather helps trade. There were 62 cars at Communipaw and 20 cars at Hundredth street. Six cars Illinois steers av 725 lbs, sold at $11.25@11.50; 6 cars av 725 lbs, at $12.00; 3 cars Ohio av 750 lbs, at $11.00@13.00; 2 cars av 625 lbs, at $11.00.

Sheep—To-day, 2,100, or 11,500 for the week. Sales were readily made at rather stronger rates: 2 cars fine Ohio, av 101 lbs, selling at $9.87½; 1 car av 95 lbs, at $9.50; 2 cars av 80 lbs, at $8.00; 1 car poor Illinois, av 83 lbs, at $8.00.

Hogs—40 cars to-day, making 24,700 for the week. Dressed sold at $6.50@7.00 for city, and $5.90@6.00 for Western slaughtered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—There is an increasing demand for all staple textiles, and the market is buoyant. All staple fabrics in cotton goods are firm. Pacific Mills fancy prints are 11½c; Percales, 22½@23½c; 1,400 lawns, 15@16½c; organdies, 16½@18c; Cretonne, 15c; Batiste cloth, 27½@27½c; Uhlans, 24½c; crapes, 27½c; colored mohair brocades, 23½c; poplin lustres 20c, printed fine alpacas 21@22½c, and Pacific plaids and mixtures 21c; Garner & Co.'s jaconets advanced to 14c; Cordis A A A tickings are up to 26c; Tremont C brown sheetings 12c; Laconia O, 40 inch, do 14c; Edgefield A 14½c; Cohasset 9-4 brown sheetings 42½c; do 10-4 do 47½c; Pequot 8-4 bleached sheetings 40c; New York Mills bleached muslins 22c, and Wamsutta do 20c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 37½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 71c. Barley lower; No. 2, 56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.40@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat, Western extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; extra St. Louis, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.10@5.05. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat very dull; receipts, 2,000 bu; no sales; quote winter red Western at $1.62@1.63; amber Western, $1.70@1.73; white Western, $1.70@1.80. Rye dull; Western, 90@91c. Barley quiet; Canada West, $1.07. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 39,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 69½@70c; yellow Western, 71c. Oats a shade firmer and scarce; receipts, 3,000 bu; Western, in store and afloat, 53@55c; Ohio, 55@56c.

EGGS—Quiet; in buyers favor, 31@34c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses, New Orleans, 58@70c. Rice at 9@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 22½@23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and beef unchanged; dressed hogs steady at $5.37½@5.90. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@5c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—11@28c.

CHEESE—Firm at 15@18½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 45@46c. Rye firm at 91@94c. Oats dull and lower at 38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $12.50 asked. Lard steady; steam, 8½c; kettle held at 9c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady; sides, 7½c; shoulders nominal at 5c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4.25@4.75.

CATTLE—Firm at $3.00@5.50.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat held firmly; red, $1.61@1.65; amber, $1.64@1.65. Rye steady at 90@92c. Corn less active; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats steady; white, 59c; mixed, 54c. Barley, Western, 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1.63. Corn quiet. Oats quiet; rejected, 38c. Clover seed, Michigan, $5.45.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 65c. Oats steady; Western, 51@55c. Rye firmer, 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.00@14.25; bulk shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8½c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c; packed hams, 13@15c. Lard quiet at 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, 89@90c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—TOBACCO—Very active at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.50. Grain firm at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat very dull; No. 1 red winter held at $1.59; No. 2, $1.49. Corn dull and shade lower; offered at 50c. Oats dull and nominal at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Firm, but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; extra winter, $5.15@6.40; XX, $6.65@6.80; XXX, $7.50@7.80. Wheat—Spring unchanged; winter, only sample lots sold. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats heavy; No. 2, 38@38½c. Barley unsettled. Rye quiet; No. 2, 78c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.50. Meats very quiet; only small order trade. Lard dull at 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. Disraeli Desires Information from Mr. Gladstone—The Premier Replies that, in the Absence of the Customary Notice, He must Decline.

In the sitting of the House of Commons, on the afternoon of the 19th ult., Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone had a little tilt over the American claims. The following are the circumstances:

Mr. Disraeli. I should be scrupulous not to ask any question at the present moment which bore upon the controversy which unfortunately exists between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, but the question I am about to put does not involve the merits of that controversy. It, however, relates to a matter upon which great public interest is excited, and it refers to the time and the circumstances under which the American case was first received by Her Majesty's Government. I understood from the Right Honorable gentleman on the first night of the session that he had then been in possession of the case about a month, and that it had been printed for the use of members of the Cabinet. Since then the statement has been made, and I am bound to say that statement has been brought before me by what I deem authority, that the American case was in the possession of the Government about the middle of December, and that within 48 hours after the first copy of it was transmitted to the Government a sufficient number of copies were forwarded for the use of the Cabinet. Under these circumstances, I think it would be very interesting to the country if the Right Honorable gentleman would more precisely inform the House as to the time and as to the circumstances under which the American case was first brought before Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Gladstone. Such a statement would, no doubt, be very interesting; but it would be also convenient if, with respect to a question of this kind, involving dates, numbers, and the time of receiving documents, some notice were given. If the Right Honorable gentleman will have the kindness, in compliance with the ordinary usage, to give the customary notice, I will take care that the best information we may possess on the subject is given to him. As regards the particulars of this question, therefore, I think I had better not attempt to enter upon them at the present moment. It is, however, a matter that will be perfectly fair to make a subject of general discussion, should the Right Honorable gentleman see fit to bring it forward on some future occasion. I am anxious to make an addition to the answer I made the other day, in reply to a question of the noble Lord opposite (Lord J. Manners), with reference to a letter of Mr. Justice Willes, which bears upon the subject of this night's debate. Mr. Justice Willes himself is anxious that a rather fuller statement of the case should be made, and he has supplied it in his own words, which with the permission of the House, I will read. The statement of the learned Judge is to the following effect: When Sir R. Collier was appointed he communicated the fact to the learned Judge, who answered, congratulating him upon his promise of well-earned repose, and afterward told him in conversation that from the time the act passed he thought it probable he would be appointed. So matters rested for two months, during which Mr. Justice Willes had no communication with the Lord Chancellor, or with Sir R. Collier. On the 22d of January, Sir R. Collier wrote to Mr. Justice Willes stating that he had mentioned what the latter had said to the Lord Chancellor, who wished to be allowed to make use of his communication as a proof that notwithstanding the Lord Chief Justice's letter the Judges were unanimous in condemning the legality of the appointment. In answer to that letter, Mr. Justice Willes wrote on the 24th of January to Sir R. Collier setting forth his views on the matter, and stating that he did not doubt the legality of the appointment, and that he had anticipated its being made. That letter was meant for Sir R. Collier and his friends, including the Lord Chancellor. On the 5th of February the Lord Chancellor wrote to Mr. Justice Willes, asking whether he might make use of that letter in the course of the debate in the House of Lords, and the latter consented to his doing so, and that letter has since been published in the proceedings of the House of Lords.

Mr. Disraeli. The question which I just put to the Right Honorable gentlemen is the same which I put to him on the first night of the session, and which he then answered without objection, and therefore I thought he would be happy to give the House some further explanation on the subject.

A Remarkable Court Scene.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

At 12 o'clock yesterday Judge Woodhull charged the jury in the case of Josiah Ward, indicted for the murder of John Wady, and directed them to return a verdict of "not guilty," inasmuch as the evidence did not support the indictment.

The jurors were then directed to stand up and give in their verdict. Not a juror moved from his place. They seemed to be extremely puzzled what to do under the new aspect of the case.

Judge Woodhull. Rise, gentlemen, and say what you think.

At this second command they slowly rose, one after another, still undetermined about the proper course for them to pursue. The audience also rose at this point, and crowded forward toward the bar, without making any disturbance, however, beyond the noise of scuffling feet and of suppressed whispers.

Judge. The jury cannot understand exactly what is meant by the Court. There is nothing unusual about this case, any more than there would be about rendering a verdict of non-suit. You may render it in this form, "Under the direction of this Court we find a verdict of not guilty."

There was no reply to this, and the Judge added, "When you say 'not guilty,' you simply say what the law requires you to say under these circumstances."

The jurors showed very decided evidence of disobeying the request of the Court. Their faces were flushed, and wore a curious expression of indecision. One of them finally said, "We won't agree upon that verdict."

Judge. Well, gentlemen, you may go to your room and consult each other. If you find any other verdict than the one you have been directed to find, it will be instantly set aside.

Mr. Wilson, foreman of the jury. I, as one in acquiescence with the direction of the Court, say "not guilty," but I think differently.

Another juror. That is my view.

Judge. It don't make any difference, gentlemen, what your views are the Court has decided this matter now. You need not compromise your consciences at all. It makes no difference what your private views may be, and we have not even speculated upon them. We take this course because we think it right.

Mr. Wilson. We have not had a moment to speak with each other; we are surprised, and we could hardly tell what to say.

Mr. Jenkins. If the jury renders a verdict of guilty the question may be tried again.

Judge. That is exactly what we do not want.

Mr. Jenkins. Cannot the jury always give a verdict which will satisfy their own view of the facts in the case?

Judge. No sir, I think not. The jury are now under the direction of the Court, and it is their duty to give such a verdict as we have indicated. If they refuse to do it they will be discharged, and the prisoner will also be discharged. If the gentlemen think they have anything to deliberate about they can retire to their room.

The jury did retire, and after being out an hour, returned with the following verdict: "Being compelled by the Court, we render a verdict of not guilty."

It was rumored about the Court-room that eleven of the jurors were in favor of conviction, and one in favor of the prisoner.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered Josiah Ward, in company with his brother Samuel, passed out of the Court House and proceeded homeward.

The three trials in this case lasted fifty-eight days, and cost the county $28,000.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mails, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

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And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

in the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced re-building our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	11:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:20 p m	*11:20 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	5:45 p m	7:00 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:00 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	5:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*10:00 a m	10:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, at corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:25 a m	3:35 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:00 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:45 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	*9:00 p m	†7:40 a m
Downer's Grove Accomodat'n	*11:00 a m	*8:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accomodat'n	*1:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accomodat'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:25 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:25 p m
Cairo Express	8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:25 p m
Keokuk Passenger	8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:45 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:20 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:15 a m
do do do	*10:00 a m	*9:20 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:40 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 6:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

SCHURZ AND JUSSEN.

The public will surely be gratified to observe the touching interest taken by Mr. Orville Grant in the revenue service in this city, as set forth in the letter of ex-Collector Jussen, which we publish elsewhere. Colonel Jussen, who is now residing temporarily at Bonn, Germany, having accidentally seen a copy of the New York *Times* containing the celebrated attack of that newspaper on Senator Schurz, preferring a charge of nepotism against him on account of his relationship to Colonel Jussen, etc., the latter concluded that it was about time that the charge should be answered; and the public will conclude, we think, that it is answered effectually.

Colonel Jussen states, in the first place, that Senator Schurz utterly refused to have anything to do with procuring or soliciting his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue, for the reason, expressly, that it would lay him open to a charge of nepotism. This was immediately after the inauguration of President Grant, and at a time when Senator Schurz's influence would have been potent in securing the appointment, if he had been willing to use it for that purpose. However, Colonel Jussen was appointed without Senator Schurz's agency, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. And here his troubles began, for not only did a ring of local politicians, who gave themselves credit for having obtained the position for him, assume to administer the office, but he soon detected one Dr. Lamper, a cousin of the President, who had been appointed a Ganger of Highwines, committing frauds. Lamper was removed from this office, but was soon after appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in Washington Territory, where he was shortly detected in lending the Government funds to speculators, a grave offence under the Sub-Treasury law, but for which he has not, we believe, been prosecuted.

This was a trying circumstance, but not so puzzling to the inexperienced Collector of Internal Revenue as another, which is related. A few months after Colonel Jussen's appointment, Mr. Orville Grant, the President's brother, called upon him, and invited him to make a visit at his (Grant's) store. After the invitation had been repeated several times, Colonel Jussen went there, when Mr. Grant coolly proposed that he (Jussen) should allow him (Grant) to run a distillery and pay the Government one half the amount of tax due on the product thereof. The reasoning of the ingenious Orville on this point was, that the Government would lose nothing, since, if the whole tax was required to be paid, the extra quantity of whiskey would not be made. He also assured the Collector that he would make it all right at Washington. The logical faculty happened to be developed in Colonel Jussen in such an extraordinary way that he could not see the point of Orville's reasoning, and he told him so. He (Jussen) also informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, General Webster, the Assessor, and Colonel Bloomfield, the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and also Senator Schurz, of the nature of his interview with Orville and of its result. About six months later, Mr. O. Grant called upon Colonel Jussen, and explained to him that he had made the proposition to him for the purpose of testing his (Jussen's) integrity! This, everybody will admit, is highly probable. The felicity which pervaded the bosom of Orville, when he went home that night, reflecting that his brother, the President, had secured that pearl of Civil Service Reform, an honest Revenue Collector, must have been exceedingly great.

We think that Colonel Jussen has sufficiently answered the charge preferred against Senator Schurz by the New York *Times*. It is painful to add that Colonel Jussen was removed from office, in a very summary manner, about a year after the transaction here narrated, though we believe that other influence had more to do with it than the enmity of Mr. Orville Grant. We should have supposed, however, that an officer, who had been proved to be honest and faithful by so fine a test, would have been retained in the service at all hazards.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

By the close vote of 58 yeas to 61 nays, the Burnt Records bill as a whole has been defeated. The opposition to it in the debate was directed against the sections allowing owners of real estate to go into the Court of Chancery for a decree of title. There is certainly a strong feeling among dealers in real estate in Chicago that, if such proceedings are allowed, the decree will be regarded as the best possible evidence of title; and, as the lawyers who are called upon by lenders and purchasers to pass upon the title will generally demand the best evidence of title obtainable, therefore they fear that every vendor and mortgagor will be virtually compelled to go into chancery, at considerable expense. It would seem that the wiser remedy for this evil would be, not to deny the remedy, but to simplify the proceedings and lessen and limit the cost; but for this the Legislature has probably now no time or disposition.

One thing is certain: Eastern lenders of money and capitalists know that our ordinary records of title are destroyed, and these people are waiting, before investing here, to see what substitute the Legislature will provide. If the Legislature adjourns without providing any, many of them will instantly abandon all thought of investing in Chicago, and will put their money elsewhere. The first nine sections and the twenty-third would form a law which would at least be far better than none. These provide—

1. That existing recorded instruments and maps may be re-recorded as of the date of the first record.

2. Certified copies of maps and instruments recorded in other States may be recorded here.

3. Certified copies of maps and instruments on file in any Court of Record, State or Federal, may be recorded here.

4. Our State's Attorney may, on filing an information and publishing a notice in a public newspaper "to all whom it may concern" for four weeks, make proof of the destruction of any map or plat, and may reproduce and establish the same, and have a decree requiring it to be put on record, all at the expense of the county.

5. Certified copies of plats or instruments in the hands of any State or Federal officer may be recorded here.

6. The County Board shall procure from all Federal and State officers, "and elsewhere," all maps and instruments, or copies obtainable, which bear on titles in this county, and record them here.

7. The County Board may purchase abstracts of records, judgments, and decrees, made in the due course of business, or a copy thereof, at agreed prices, payable in cash or county bonds.

8. Such abstracts or copies thereof shall be recorded, and certified copies thereof furnished, and, when used in evidence, all deeds and instruments appearing thereon shall be presumed to have been executed according to law, and all sales under powers, judgments, decrees, and legal proceedings (tax and assessment proceedings and sales excepted) shall be presumed regular, and any person alleging irregularity must prove it.

9. In all future proceedings concerning real estate, where the original evidence is destroyed, the Court shall receive all such as would be held good in the county, though not admissible under the ordinary rules, except that, where one party to the action mentions the deceased or infant parties, the other shall not testify to acts or words of the deceased party, unless called by the opposite party or the Court.

10. To all this there can be no reasonable objection, and we hope the Legislature will pass it. If not, we apprehend that complications will arise here which will make it necessary for the Governor to convene the Legislature in a special session before next winter.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND THE FREE LIBRARY.

Governor Palmer will receive the hearty thanks of every citizen of Chicago for the prompt manner in which he has signed the bill to vacate Quincy street, and the Free Library bill. Both bills have emergency clauses attached, and are, therefore, now in force. The former bill vacates and donates Quincy street, between Dearborn and Clark, and the cross alley, to the United States, as is proper and just. It removes the last obstacle to the practical appropriation of four millions of dollars in Chicago, and secures to us the erection of some of the finest public buildings in the United States. It enhances the value of property in the burnt district, and provides additional facilities for the transaction of business. Both the postal and revenue business of Chicago have heretofore been seriously cramped for want of room,—a want which will no longer exist, as the improvements contemplated by the Government will be upon a scale commensurate with the future growth of the city. We may also reasonably presume, from the experience and good taste of the Supervising Architect, that the buildings will be an ornament to the city and State. The passage of the bill will also be a source of great relief to the Common Council. The Legislature has cut the knot and solved the problem which has distracted the Council so long, and it is now at liberty to drop the consideration of Quincy street and turn its attention exclusively to the County Jail.

There is equal cause for congratulation at the passage of the Free Library bill, which is also now a law, as the English books, which are to form the nucleus of the Library, are already on their way, and will soon be here. The Mayor should lose no time in nominating, and the Council in confirming, the Board of Directors provided for by the bill, that they may in turn appoint a suitable custodian of the books when they arrive. We have already, upon one or two occasions, presented the principal features of the bill, and presume, therefore, that our readers are familiar with them. No bill ever passed by the General Assembly has been prepared more carefully. It embodies the best features of the various Free-Library systems of this country, and surrounds the Library with such safeguards, and provides for its administration in such detail, that it cannot help but become a great public benefit, increasing its usefulness as time goes on.

In direct connection with the passage of this bill, and indirectly in connection with the passage of the other, comes the suggestion of securing a locality for the Library. It seems to us that it would be premature to take any steps now towards a permanent location. It would be wiser to wait until localities have become settled, and business quarters well defined, before any steps are taken to make the Library "at home." In the meantime, temporary quarters must be sought, and the most convenient, and in every way the best, location which suggests itself is the old Post Office building. The Government now has no further use for it, and the city, since the passage of the Quincy street bill, is in a position to memorialize the Government concerning its use for such a purpose.

We have no doubt that, if the city should officially ask for it, the Government would willingly grant its use for such a purpose, or at least would lease it to the city until such time as a permanent structure could be erected. It would cost but little to put it in order, as the walls are intact, and its centralness would accommodate all parts of the city. We hope, therefore, that, while the Mayor and Council will lose no time in appointing the Library Directory, it will also promptly memorialize the General Government for the use of this building.

Two important elements of the New Chicago are now settled upon definitely, and this fact will exercise a potent influence in accelerating individual enterprises, and regaining the ground which has been lost. The improvements which they involve will be lasting in their influence, universal in their benefit, and a source of pride to the city in their architectural embellishments. From this, as well as from many other kindred facts, we may infer that the fire was not utterly calamitous, and that our future may yet be all the better for it.

AN ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.

The first great battle upon any of the three or four measures distinctly presented to Congress by the President, and upon which he made special requests for favorable legislation to enable him to carry out the policy of his Administration, was fought in the Senate on Thursday last. The result was a victory for the President, there being but nineteen Senators who dared place their names on the record against the Executive recommendation, and of these there were three Democrats. The question came up on the General Appropriation bill. In the House there had been inserted in the bill an appropriation of $50,000 to enable the President to carry into execution his plan of Civil Service Reform. Mr. Senator Carpenter moved to strike this appropriation out, and to insert a clause repealing all legislation giving the President any authority to institute or execute such reform. Here was a distinct issue made upon the question of supporting or opposing the President. The question was a plain and direct one. There could be no dodging it, and, when the vote was taken, the following Senators voted against the President, and to prohibit Civil Service Reform:

Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Caldwell, of Kansas; Chandler, of Michigan; Clayton, of Arkansas; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Hamilton, of Texas; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Logan, of Illinois; Osborn, of Florida; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Rice, of Arkansas; West, of Louisiana; and Windom, of Minnesota.

These are all Republicans, and properly might be styled the anti-Administration faction of the Senate. With these, Messrs. Blair, Saulsbury, and Cooper, Democrats, voted against the President.

Among those, however, who voted to sustain the Administration was Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who explained that he had no objection to the President instituting reform in the Civil Service at Washington, and in New York, Philadelphia, or other places; on the contrary, he would vote all the power and money needed to enable him to dismiss all the incompetent and dishonest men in the service in these places; but, if the President should undertake to extend the reform (to Ohio, for instance), and require honesty and capacity as a qualification for office also in that State, then he would oppose it, and the so-called reform would "sink with its own weight." With the understanding that the President would not apply any such new tests to the office-holders in Ohio, he (Sherman) cheerfully, as a loyal Republican, willing to pledge himself in advance to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, and as a Senator too conscious of how much he is indebted to the Republican party to oppose its honored chief, would vote to sustain the measure asked by the President. As an instance of loyalty, and of what Mr. Morton describes as the virtue of sustaining the President "even against consciousness of right," this speech of Mr. Sherman is almost without parallel. Mr. Morton, in the highest flights of his eloquence, never pictured a more touching instance of personal sacrifice to sustain the President.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, opened his mouth and spoke in parables, wherein he represented himself as an objector to Civil Service Reform, and undertook to explain why the President's policy had proved distasteful to so many Senators. He thus put the case:

> Its fully-armed men, with those who denounced this Civil Service Reform as a humbug, and as an encroachment on the rights of the people, for his own rights had been ascertainably infringed. In the good old times when he went to a Department and asked to have Smith or Jones appointed to an office because he was a friend of his, or because he had worked hard to make him Senator, or for some matter equally proper, the matter was generally arranged at the interview, without any important question as to the fitness of the applicant for the office. If Smith was appointed, the head of a Department on the same errand, as was told that his recommendations had no weight, submitted to secure appointment, that the President had taken the matter out of the hands of members of Congress, and that every man who was appointed to undergo an examination as a test of their fitness for the place they sought, and that they could be any better Senators or Representatives for any office than that he had helped to elect a Senator. In this way he (Edmunds) was stripped of the functions of importance formerly enjoyed, brought down to the Sumner level, and compelled to stand on his own merits alone. Of course he felt this to be a great calamity in his life, spoke only for himself. He was only stating his own grievance, but he knew that his fellow Senators would sympathise with him. It was a painful fact, however, that in this country there were a great many persons who thought differently from him, and it was their business that officers of the Government were paid to do, and their money was to be collected and spent, but forced they would have their way.

It is hardly necessary to say that this shot did considerable execution, nor is it surprising to know that, for himself and the other wounded, Mr. Carpenter indignantly denied that the question of patronage had anything to do with his opposition to this Administration measure.

Despite Mr. Carpenter's disclaimer, Mr. Edmunds' explanation of the change in the manner of making Federal appointments will be accepted by the great majority of the people whom he describes as neither candidates for office nor followers of candidates, as a healthful reform, and these same people will sustain all those who carry that reform into every branch of the appointing service, even if they apply it to the Federal offices in Ohio. In the meantime, the country will applaud those Senators like Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull, who have from the beginning advocated and sustained this measure of reform.

The State Senate, on Thursday, rejected the bill commonly known as "Greenebaum's bill." The bill is simply to enable persons having money to lend on mortgage security to unite in the convenient form of a corporation regulated by law. The Senate seems to have reached the conclusion that every man who has any money to lend on interest must necessarily be an enemy of the human race. At present, any man has the right to lend money on mortgage; but, if half a dozen men combine their capital for the same purpose, the State Senate is appalled, and vanerable statesmen declare their wish to be conveyed to the silent tomb before such an iniquity is perpetrated. Any number of men may now form a partnership and lend their money on mortgages; but voluntary partnerships are subject to such vicissitudes and legal complications that capitalists will not seek that channel for investment. The Legislature is asked to provide that, where half a dozen or more persons may desire to unite their capital, they may do so under a corporate name, and do business as a corporation, and not as individuals, and that the persons whose money is thus invested may have the protection and security of law. The bill was opposed on the ground that it was encouragement to men to go into debt; that if men had the opportunity they would all borrow money on their property. It has been generally supposed that the great evil of the day was the inability to borrow money, and the consequent high rates of interest. But the State Senate thinks it dangerous to invite capital to the State, or to do anything to reduce the rates of interest. If this bill were to pass, it is probable that several millions of dollars of foreign capital would be advanced at once, and that half a dozen companies would be organized in Illinois. It is likely that similar institutions would be organized in other parts of the State, and the money now so vainly sought, with which to improve farms and otherwise expand business, would be easily obtained at reasonable rates of interest. The State Senate, in rejecting this bill, seems to have determined that no such relief shall be afforded the people, and that the corner-brokers, who lend money at 10 per cent interest, with commissions at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, on cut-throat mortgages, shall have a monopoly of the money-lending business in this State. We hope that upon further reflection the Senate will take a more rational view of this subject, and that it will not adjourn without passing this bill.

The only organized opposition now made to the Chicago Relief bill is brought to bear by Michigan lumber firms, under the leadership of Mr. Ferry. The lumber interests of Chicago unite cordially, and a very large proportion of the lumber interests of Wisconsin, have conceded not only the entire justice of the bill, but have urged its passage. In this connection, we would utter a word of warning to the lumbermen of Michigan, which may save them from reaping a bitter harvest from their folly. If they present a case sufficiently exasperating, or by their pertinacious and offensive hostility defeat the relief which Chicago asks and has the right to expect, they may wake up some morning and find that the bill, which only proposed to remit the duties in the burned district of Chicago for one year, has grown into a bill which will abolish the duties on lumber entirely throughout the United States for all time to come. The lumbermen of Michigan should remember that such an event needs but very slight effort to accomplish. It has already been canvassed once in the National Board of Trade. All of the Western prairie States want it. The Eastern States, which have no lumber of their own, would rejoice at the passage of any measure which would give them free lumber. Michigan alone is interested in preserving the duty. Her lumbermen, therefore, if they are at all concerned in keeping their monopoly to themselves, would do well not to provoke retaliation, or to bring down upon themselves the experiences which have befallen coal and salt in the House of Representatives. Their effort to discriminate against Chicago in her misfortunes may rebound against themselves before they are aware. We therefore counsel them to be cautious, and not press their folly too far.

The resolutions offered by Commissioner White, and passed in the County Board, in favor of the application of a portion of the money now in the hands of the Relief Society to the continued relief of such portion of the poor of Chicago as are sick, disabled, or unable to procure work, if there are any such, seems a very reasonable suggestion. So far as the discontinuance of relief would result in throwing the poor upon the empty Treasury of the county for support, it would certainly be premature. The difference between the County Commissioners and the Relief Society probably turns upon the question whether any portion of the 800 families or 3,000 persons referred to in the resolutions, and to whom relief was stopped on the 23d of February, were really unable to support themselves. The resolutions state that "all of them were thrown upon the empty Treasury of the county," but do not affirm how many of them the empty Treasury of the county was made to support. We have not the means of judging whether the cessation of relief occasioned actual distress or not, while the officers of the Relief Society have. Still we commend the resolutions to their careful consideration.

Fourteen gentlemen, claiming to be the woollen manufacturers of the West and South, assembled in a room at the Tremont House, in this city, on Thursday, and resolved again that they "protest against any change in our present tariff laws." It happened that one of the fourteen offered a preamble concerning the "present depression in our manufacturing interests." But this was snuffed out; the fourteen deciding it were better to deny the "depression," which they did by declaring that the influences which depressed the manufacture of woollens "have been removed." The gentleman who felt the "depression" immediately voted that the depression had been removed. These gentlemen do not represent the woollen manufactrers; they represent but one small wing, the wing which relies on the tariff rather than on home industry, or any other kind of industry, to make woollen manufacturing prosperous in this country. The woollen manufacturers of the United States need untaxed machinery, untaxed wool, and untaxed material of every description. With these they can produce more goods at a greater profit than they can now, working as they do with a restricted consumption under heavy taxation.

While we regret that Senator Logan has taken a position antagonistic to Civil Service Reform, and feels called upon to denounce it as a humbug, without, as he says, having studied the subject sufficiently to suggest any plan of reform in its stead, it is nevertheless due to award him the credit of consistency. Having opposed the original Jenckes bill in the House, which was virtually the same as the Curtis measure, he could not do otherwise than oppose the latter also, unless, indeed, he should change his views altogether. But, while he is to be credited with consistency in adhering to his convictions, or possibly his prejudices, it is none the less to be regretted that he should be found in an attitude of hostility to a great measure of public reform. As he has not made a special study of the subject, we trust he will hasten to do so, that he may give his support to the present measure, or suggest something which will more effectually accomplish the proposed reforms.

Nearly two years ago the male medical students of the University of Pennsylvania tried to prevent the attendance of women at certain lectures by various unmannerly and outrageous demonstrations. Public opinion finally did what the Faculty were either unable or unwilling to do, and shamed the students into silence. The women went to all the lectures and graduated with high honors. One of them, Miss S. P. Williams, is now City Physician of Springfield, Mass. Scotland is not so far advanced in this direction, as yet. When Sir William Stirling Maxwell was installed Rector of Edinburgh University, a few days ago, he expressed himself, in his inaugural, in favor of the medical education of women. What he said thereafter no one knows. The large audience heard nothing but the cries, shrieks, hisses, and yells of the mob of youths whom the University is bravely trying to turn into cultured men. Later in the day, the students formed a procession and marched through the streets, hooting and hissing before the houses of all who supported the Rector's ideas. They finally paraded to a house where many feminine medical students lived, and greeted them with derisive and insulting cries. No action by the authorities has yet been reported. The coeducation of the sexes in the healing art is, perhaps, undesirable; but the remedy is to endow medical schools for women as we have for men. Until this is done, we cannot blame them for wishing to get a thorough understanding of a profession to which they are specially adapted, and in which they ought to excel.

The man of one book is proverbially dangerous, but the well-meaning persons who have argued therefrom the strength of a party of one idea, have made a great mistake. The apparently utter collapse of the National Prohibition Ticket, nominated scarcely two weeks ago, is an example of warning. Messrs. Black and Russell emerged from local repute into national notoriety for one week, and then vanished from the sight of men, and have been heard of no more. If they still intend to run for office, they would do well to study the story of the Wirt and Ellmaker ticket of 1832. The men of one idea have never had a more auspicious opportunity to show their strength. It was in the height of the Anti-Masonic feeling, when the abduction of Morgan had fairly maddened the enemies of Masonry, and had, to a great degree, caused them to unite their efforts. They failed to make the Presidential election turn on this one point. Their ticket was headed by two good names,—William Wirt, of Virginia, ex-Attorney General, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, one of the leaders of that State. There can be no comparison between the strength of this ticket and the Black-Russell one. The election was held, the votes were counted, and Wirt and Ellmaker had precisely seven votes, all from Vermont. The lesson is so plainly written that even he who runs for office may read it.

It is said that a large part of the money contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Franco-German war has never reached them, and that much of the remainder has been mismanaged or wantonly wasted. In sharp contrast with this state of affairs is the work of the Friends' Committee. With the funds placed in their hands they bought a steam-frigate and transported it to Metz, organized a system of manual industry that gave employment to all who asked, and in an incredibly short time cultivated and seeded all that region. The French papers estimate the value of their labors at 500,000 francs. This method of procedure is eminently characteristic of the combined shrewdness and kindliness that mark the Quaker character. Instead of fostering pauperism for the present, sure to result in want for the future, they have given the poor people of Metz steady and honorable employment at good wages, and have sown heavy crops of grain, which will draw from the blood-soaked land much that might breed disease during next summer's heats, and which will give work to numbers of women and children in the manufacture of poor. This is true charity, nobly planned. It deserves to be known and noted.

The world's generosity seems to be only for those who are in the world of telegraph wires and railroad lines. The magnificent charity showered upon Chicago shows how great that generosity is, and the pitiful story of the Persian famine shows that one nation really sympathizes with another only when they are linked together by common interests. Persia is emphatically outside the charmed circle, and the Persians are dying at the rate of three thousand a day, with scarcely a hand lifted to succor them. If they were in Europe, Europe would long since have checked the famine that produced the plague. There is a glamour about Asia that makes everything there seem unreal, so that the ghastly pictures that reach us now and then, of women and children fighting for morsels of food and dropping dead from disease along the roadside, seem but a fiction instead of a fearful fact. It is evident that the railroad and the telegraph develop not only the country through which they pass, but the men whom they reach. As the enchantment of distance fades away, the increase of sympathy and charity more than replaces it.

If the malcontents of Europe succeed in overturning all the Thrones from which they are now ruled, it is consolatory to know that the ex-Kings and Queens and their little ones will be able to support themselves in comfort, if not in luxury. Napoleon and Victoria are authors. The Princess of Wales is superb musical critic. The Prince is a crack pigeon-shot. The Queen of Holland makes rhymes which good-natured people call poetry. The ex-Prince Imperial of France is a first-class type-setter and printer. All the books he prints can be bound by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The wife of the latter and the Czarina of Russia are skilled miniature painters. The Queen of Belgium is a famous Harey. The Queen of Denmark is that feminine rarity, one of the best cooks in the world. The King of Sweden is a practical locksmith, and the King of Portugal excels as a wood and ivory turner. The merits of the royal craftsmen may be exaggerated, but they will have at least a foundation to build upon, should misfortune o'ertake them.

There has been a tinge of the dramatic in the Tammany Ring, from first to last. The quartette strutted their brief hour on the stage, wielding a power that seemed impregnable, and that vanished like a bubble at the touch of pencil and pen. Then came the indictments, the attempts to fly, the arrests,—a series of events pregnant with hints to the dramatist. The tragedy of Fisk's death, the result of Tammany's corruption of press and Judges and people, was followed by the broad farce of the choice of jurors in the Hall trial. The trial goes on; the Mayor attends, trying to hide his anxiety and fear under a jaunty bearing; his counsel affect to regard it all as a mere form, sure to result in his acquittal; when the counsel for the prosecution call "Andrew J. Garvey," and the notorious blasterer ascends the stand and testifies, while Hall turns pale and his lawyers break in with vain attempts to check this terrible witness. Here is a theatrical situation, indeed. The bit of genteel comedy threatens to turn into something very like tragedy. The chief actor begins to realize what his future role may be.

The *Chicago News* is the title of a new daily paper published in this city, the first issue of which appeared on Thursday morning. The *News* is under the general editorial charge of Colonel Daniel Cameron, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and is to be Democratic in politics. He will be assisted by a corps of experienced persons in all departments of the paper. The *News* commences, it is said, with a city subscription unusually large for a new paper. It will, on Sunday next, assume its promised size of eight columns. Like all such enterprises, success will depend on the ability of its conductors to make it attractive to the general public. We presume that those who have started this paper have not done so with any thought of failing. They have our best wishes.

CARL SCHURZ AND EDMUND JUSSEN.

Revenue Matters in Chicago.

Letter from Ex-Collector Jussen in Reply to the New York Times.

Orville Grant's Attempt to Run a Distillery.

How It Failed.

Charley Farwell's Attempt to Run the Bonded Warehouses.

How It Succeeded.

BONN ON THE RHINE, GERMANY, Feb. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Accidentally—for American papers are remarkably rare on the Continent—I met with a number of the New York *Times* of the 10th ult. To say that I was surprised to read the charge of nepotism as preferred by the leading Administration organ against Senator Schurz, in connection with my appointment to the United States Revenue Collectorship of Chicago, would but mildly express the impression produced. Permit me a brief explanation of the real facts in the premises.

SCHURZ HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH JUSSEN'S APPOINTMENT.

Senator Schurz neither asked my appointment, nor was I appointed because I am his brother-in-law. I visited New York in the spring of 1869 for medical treatment, and, when certain gentlemen in Chicago tendered me their influence for my appointment to the post of Collector, I asked Schurz, who is not only my brother-in-law, but life-long personal friend, for a letter of recommendation to the President. He flatly refused the request, solely upon the ground that he did not wish to make himself liable to the charge of nepotism. No entreaties or representations on my part could move him from his purpose to remain entirely neutral as regarded my aspirations to office. Though I did not personally visit Washington, I am very positive that even after the Senator was urged by my friends to exert his influence in my behalf, he could not be induced to do more than simply endorse my character for integrity and capacity. I was assured of this position of Senator Schurz by the gentleman who "engineered" my nomination and confirmation; for he complained bitterly, on his return, of the indifference and inactivity of the Senator with reference to the matter in question, and proudly claimed that I owed my success solely to the exertions of my Chicago friends. That this must have been true, subsequent events proved very conclusively. These identical Chicago friends, re ying upon the fact that they alone procured my appointment, sought to convince me, very soon after I assumed the duties of my office, that, though I was Collector, and had the honor and responsibility of the office, they must insist upon a division of the profits. To what extent I yielded to their imperative request, and how subsequently they worked as sedulously to remove me as they had labored to have me appointed, simply because I declined to be "bled to death," is a point which I prefer to discuss at some other time and place.

THE CASE OF DR. LAMPER.

Having said this much, it may not be amiss to disclose the additional reasons for my removal from office; not that I think my personal fortunes can be of any interest to the public, but merely because I believe the recital will form a valuable addition to the many illustrations of the rotteuness of our Civil Service. My first mistake which I made—as the world goes in our Model Republic—was, that I caused the removal of a certain Dr. Lamper, who was United States Gauger in my district. I had detected him in fraudulently appropriating highwines. He boasted that I would not dare to touch him, as he was a cousin of President Grant, and offered to bet $500 that he could not be touched. On the same day, I reported him for removal, and at once revoked his assignment to duty. He resigned immediately, to escape a disgraceful dismissal. All these facts I reported to the Hon. C. Delano, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He approved of my course, and added that my action in the premises was entirely satisfactory to the President. A few months later, this same Dr. Lamper, cousin of the President, was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the United States Land Office at Washington Territory. It is but fair to presume that the President, in the hurry and press of business, had forgotten the official record of his cousin. However, he was reminded of it when, subsequently, Dr. Lamper loaned the moneys of Government to his personal friends for private speculation. Where Lamper may be employed now, to guard the interests of the Government, I am unable to say. It is to be hoped, however that his eminent talents will not be lost to the country.

ORVILLE GRANT WANTS TO RUN A DISTILLERY ON SHARES.

But this Lamper affair was not my only mistake. I committed several others much more damaging in their consequences. A few months after taking charge of the duties of my office, the brother of the President, Orville Grant, Esq., honored me with a call, talked revenue business generally and quite fluently, and finally invited me to his store. He repeated this invitation three or four times, once by letter, before I complied with his request. When I visited his store, Mr. Grant, though somewhat embarrassed, but, on the whole, with the graceful air of an accomplished business man, proposed to me to join him in defrauding the Government by permitting a certain distillery to run double its registered capacity, or, in other words, to collect the tax for only one-half of its actual product. "If you decline," said the acute gentleman, "the Government will gain nothing, for, in that event, the distillery will not increase its product. If you consent, the same tax which you now collect will still be paid, and the receipts of the Government will therefore not be diminished. A few barrels more or less on the market cannot depress quotations, and the competitors who do not enjoy the privilege I ask for my friends cannot suffer. *There can therefore really be no fraud in the transaction proposed. Moreover, I shall see to it, that all is safe in Washington.*" I humbly informed the talented moralist that I begged to differ with him as to the ingenious definition of fraud, and peremptorily and positively refused his tempting offer. Mr. Grant's embarrassment had somewhat increased when I took my leave. I deemed it advisable to inform the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, United States Assessor, General Webster, Supervisor Bloomfield, and my friend, Senator Schurz, immediately, of the offer and its result. And here I must do Mr. Orville Grant the justice to say that after he had ascertained that I had reported his proposition at headquarters and to my brother officers, he called upon me and volunteered the explanation that he had made the said proposition to me solely for the purpose of "*testing my integrity.*" This apology took place about six months after the "*testing process.*" It is but fair to presume that the brother of the President, by his happy method of testing the honesty of revenue officers, has rendered valuable services to the Government. That he undertakes this labor in his capacity as a private citizen, without hope of reward, and simply for the pure purpose of improving the Civil Service under the administration of a beloved brother, is a truly noble example of fraternal love and devotion.

CHARLEY FARWELL COMES ON THE SCENE.

The third and last great mistake which I committed,—not mentioning such minor offences as prosecuting all revenue frauds in my district to the best of my ability, and dismissing incompetent officials,—consisted in my refusal to obey the commands of Mr. Farwell, member of Congress for the Chicago District. Very soon after his election, Mr. Farwell undertook to dictate to me, through a friend of his (a successful, silent politician of Chicago), whom I should appoint as storekeepers of distillery-warehouses. I positively refused to be thus controlled. Being personally responsible for the proper collection of the tax in my district, I insisted that the whole politicians recommended by Farwell's man Friday were not exactly the sort of men to whose keeping I could safely confide either my reputation or the interests of the Government. From that moment, all the forces heretofore secretly intriguing against me joined hands. Mr. Farwell was the proper—or, rather, as Senator Carpenter would say, the "*constitutional*" instrument to carry out the purpose, and he had hardly taken his seat in the House when the news of my removal reached me. With President Grant, my relationship with Senator Schurz was probably urged as the only ground of removal. So that, after all, the New York *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding, the fact seems to be that, though I was not appointed because I was the brother-in-law of Senator Schurz, I lost my position solely on account of such relationship. This last assertion is easily proven. The New York *Times* will certainly not maintain that I was removed because I declined to listen to the President's brother. No one can assert successfully that I was decapitated for inefficiency, for the annual report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, of the year 1870, shows, as a matter of record, that the Chicago District was held to be the best in the Union as regarded increase of the aggregate amount of collections, and economy in making them.

COLONEL JUSSEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Another possible explanation, namely: that I was removed because my successor was and is editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, an influential German newspaper in Chicago, and is expected to support the President for renomination, I discard for the reason that it would be unjust to presume that President Grant would stoop to such means to further his personal prospects. It remains therefore only to assume that the position of Senator Schurz had become so dangerous to that Administration on which alone (in the opinion of its friends) depends the present and future safety of the Republic, that it became incompatible with the public interest to retain a relation of the Missouri heretic in office. The New York *Times*, from its peculiar standpoint, will not find it difficult to look upon this cause of removal as fully consistent with the dignity of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

COLONEL JUSSEN'S COMPENSATION WITH-HELD.

But one more feature of my official experience remains to be disclosed. The Government still owes me, after I have been out of office nearly a year, several thousand dollars, and withholds payment on the flimsiest red-tape pretext imaginable. In the summer of 1870, the distillery of Hass & Powell, and several hundred barrels of highwines contained in their bonded warehouse, were destroyed by fire; and, although the Department admits that it has no claim against the distillers for the tax upon the wines thus destroyed, it has up to this time, insisted that this tax must stand charged against me until the distillers are released by act of Congress. This is the reason, and the only reason, given for withholding the amount justly due me. Another reason reaches me from another source. A friend, who has been kind enough to look after my interest in Washington, writes me: "Your matter must go to Congress. I wish Carl Schurz and his infernal agitation were at the bottom of the sea, because you are identified with Schurz by the Administration ring," etc., etc.

Such motives of delay in paying a just claim would be a sad commentary upon any Government; under Republican institutions, the insinuation seems simply absurd and incredible. If, however, the opinion of my informant is well founded, it is not impossible that this exposition of my official experience will stretch the red-tape to an interminable length. Well, German patience is proverbial. Though I have great need of the amount due me by the Government, as all my property was swept away by the Chicago fire, excepting only the small sum which enables me to remain a few months in Europe in search of my health (lost in the service of the country), I trust that, on my return, I will command enough of the Chicago spirit to commence again, cheerfully and hopefully, at the bottom. Very respectfully,

EDMUND JUSSEN.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

There has been a spirited religious revival at Versailles, and not less than 106 new members have been added to the church.

—Hon. Wm. Shepherd, of Jerseyville, has been building railroads in Texas.

—Wm. Hindle, the defaulter and absconding Grand Banker, who was traced beyond the mountains in the far West by detectives, has been arrested, and will be brought back to Macoupin County to answer for alleged crimes.

—Of the deaths near Farmington, within the past six months, was a prisoner in Liverpool during the war of 1812: George Chrisman, Thos. Sergeant, and Thos. Caywood were soldiers of the war of 1812; Josiah Marchant was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and Mrs. Eldridge was a pensioner of the late war.

—Ch. H. Deane, of Moline, was seriously injured, on Wednesday, by a runaway horse.

—The Moline National Bank, under the Presidency of S. W. Wheelock, will commence business on March 15.

—Jacksonville is abundantly supplied with wild ducks from the Illinois River.

—G. I O'Ferrell, of Scott Township, has raised a stalk of common white corn on which are nine full ears.

—The old bridge at Rock Island will be removed by Oct. 1; the timbers are to be used in the erection of bridges in Iowa. Daniel Dondall, now master bridge-builder of the railroad company, superintended its construction the second time, five years ago, and is to be the master spirit in its destruction.

—The State University, at Champaign, has 214 students, of whom 101 are Sophs and 151 Freshmen.

—Mr. Henry Stickrod, of Hensley Township, recently fell dead in a corn field from heart disease.

IOWA.

W. P. Gardner, for thirty-two years a resident of La Claire, died on Tuesday.

—Jackson County has two Republican newspapers, two Democratic, two citizens in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, two in the Reform School, two in the Penitentiary, and two in the House of Representatives.

—N. D. Prouty, of Buena Vista Ferry, died on March 6.

—A German obtained a marriage license in Clinton County last October, and thinking the paper did away with the necessity of a ceremony, took his "intended" home with him, and they have been living happily together ever since.

—The Marshalltown Brass Band has a practising room under the public hall, and when a good show comes along the band boys begin to practice, and the manager of the entertainment above immediately invites them up to see his performance free.

INDIANA.

A number of leading citizens of Fort Wayne are organizing a party for a European tour.

—The elegant chandelier in the new Methodist Church at Elizabeth, Harrison County, fell with a tremendous crash just before the services Sunday evening last, and was broken and badly damaged.

—Verax is now enjoying a first-class sensation in the shape of a pious old man who moved there from Louisville, bought a farm, built a church, and employed a preacher, all at his own expense. On the night of the 22d of February, a couple of detectives from Philadelphia made their appearance in the burg, and the pious old man was arrested on the charge of obtaining goods to the value of $10,000 on false pretenses, and committing forgery for $9,000 more.

MICHIGAN.

Hunter Savidge, of Spring Lake, says in that vicinity enough peach buds are left u

...e when a debt is not paid at ...interest.
...he County Commissioners, ...orted by the Finance Com... ...d been negotiated at 10 per ... inquire, through your pa... ...f these orders is delayed, ...resentation in any paper, or ...tion of the Board, having ...e the reason for this? If the ...why not pay our debts with ...? CITIZEN.

...OF BUILDINGS.

...from Hiram Powers— ...Arches Are Built in ...e in Florence.

...g letter from Mr. Powers ...recently from the Provi... ...ference was made to a ...ing floors by arches, now ...and adopted by Mr. Pow... ...ection of his own villa, ...are constructed is further ...Powers in the following let... ...from the same journal:

FLORENCE, Feb. 11, 1871.

...e but little time apart from ...your inquiry in regard to the ...e for dwelling houses. The ...y up all the walls without any ... The walls are bound, when ...d with iron rods, varying ...ch and a half in diameter. ...looking up, you at first might ...recess in the walls at the ...ch is to rest. It is about one ...eep, an two and a half inches. [illegible]

...Yours, faithfully, HIRAM POWERS.

...WARD, Esq.

...ADA AND ENGLAND.

...Hon. Joseph Howe Said at Otta... ...the Withdrawal of the British... ...A Bitter Denunciation of Eng... ...ction.

...al correspondent of the Toronto ...that the following is that portion ...ure delivered by Hon. Joseph ...retary of State for the Canadian ...before the Young Men's Christian ...in Ottawa, on Thursday night ...has been taken exception to ...ran Cabinet, and which has led to ...ssion of the entire speech by the ... The correspondent says that ...relied on as accurate, and the ...editorially, that "coming from a ...Minister, whose political chief ...Washington Treaty a few weeks ...nguage of Mr. Howe is at once in... ...sible and astounding." [illegible]

...by that knowledge.

THE WEST SIDE PARKS.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

Reports of the President, Secretary, Architect, and Engineer.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Improvement of Lands, Planting of Trees, Etc.

Election of Officers—The Old Incumbents Continued.

A special meeting of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the President, George W. Stanford, Esq., in the chair. There were present Commissioners Greenebaum, Holden, Runyan, and Cole. This was in reality the annual meeting, the Board having failed to assemble on Thursday, by reason of the severe storm.

PAYMENT FOR CONDEMNED LAND.

A communication was received from John L. Beveridge, as agent for R. D. Clarke, stating that Mr. Clarke had donated, for park purposes, 7.21 acres of land, with the understanding that no further assessment would be made upon his tract. Afterwards the boulevard running south from Central Park was so laid out as to render necessary the condemnation of another strip of his land, amounting to 2.58 acres, for which payment is asked at the rate of $1,200 per acre, amounting to $3,[illegible], after deducting $432 already received. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The annual report of the President of the Board was submitted, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Of the matters connected with the improvements under our special arrangement and control, that of taxation is perhaps paramount to all others, not wholly in view of the burden thereupon imposed on the people, but because of the general apprehension in the mind of the people that taxation in many instances is in excess of the compensating benefits resulting therefrom, and because the public look upon all plans for the increase of taxation with great jealousy; we fully recognize that it is of the first importance that the levy and collection of taxes, and the expenditure of the same when it is a matter of discretion, should be so adjusted and timed as to create the least inconvenience or embarrassment to the tax payer, and still secure the purposes of the law authorizing the levy. There are two species of taxation authorized by the law creating the Board and the acts supplemental thereto: 1st. Special assessments levied upon the property deemed specially benefited to pay for the cost of the lands selected for the parks; and 2d. The improvement tax authorized by the act of 1871. The first is the only tax which creates any burden that is particularly felt by the property owners, and it is with a view to lessen the burden that I now call attention to the matter; we have no plans for the future which contemplate an increase of the same or an increase of the cost of the work in hand.

As is generally known the Board bought most of the lands set apart for the parks by mutual agreement with the owners, the Board agreeing to pay one-third of the cost on the 1st day of November, 1871, one-third November 1, 1872, and the balance November 1, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually; that to meet these payments as they mature we were authorized by law to apply to the Circuit Court of this County for the appointment of three Assessors, charged with the duty of assessing upon the property deemed specially benefited (to the extent of the benefits) the cost of these lands; the first assessment made by the Assessors was for the sum of $[illegible], which was confirmed by the Circuit Court, and extended on the general tax warrant for the year 1870. The amount collected under this warrant, less commission for collection, was $[illegible]; the balance, $[illegible], was reported to the County Court at the August term, 1871, as delinquent, and judgment rendered against the property; parties contesting this tax in the County Court perfected appeals from this judgment to the Circuit Court about the 15th day of September following, and we were proceeding in that Court at the time of the destruction of the records of said Court, Oct. 9, 1871. Under the law, those assessments must be for the exact amount of the indebtedness, in no event in excess; so that the amount not collected, and the amount suspended by appeal to the higher Courts, to that extent disables the Board for the time being to meet our obligations as they mature. Under the present law, we have no discretion, but must pursue the remedy we have or fail utterly to meet our obligations.

Now, to remedy this difficulty and lessen the burden, the plan I propose is, that the Board be authorized, by proper legislative enactment, to take up the obligations issued in the purchase of lands yet to mature, and issue in their stead obligations for a like amount running for a period of say ten years, drawing a low rate of interest, secured as the present outstanding obligations, by mortgage upon the lands selected for parks, then to meet these obligations when they mature the Assessors be authorized to make an assessment for the amount of such obligations as they mature upon the property deemed benefited, to the extent of such benefits, payable in ten annual instalments, with like rate of interest with said obligation, those annual assessments to create a sinking fund to retire such obligations as these mature. In this way the annual assessment will, in most instances, be so small that the owners will hardly feel the burden, and the great incentive to contest the same will be removed, and will also afford ample time to enforce collections in cases where the same is contested. This is the same principle we are working under now—the principle of applying it only varying. Now, the whole amount is assessed in three annual assessments, each assessment being made to meet a payment maturing that year. We propose instead an annual assessment to be used to create a sinking fund to retire the obligations at the end of ten years; I have not attempted to give details, only the principle features of the plan submitted to many of the largest tax payers, and it meets with their hearty approval, but in order to put it into effect authority must be had from the Legislature. It is proposed to fully mature the matter substantially on the basis suggested, and present the same to the next Legislature and ask authority to carry the same into effect; in the meantime, however, we have no discretion, but must proceed under the present law to levy and collect the assessments authorized in order to meet our obligations as they mature. Accordingly measures are to be taken to restore the record of the appeals taken by delinquent owners; and the second assessment authorized by law, amounting to $[illegible], has been made and reported to the Circuit Court for confirmation.

By reference to the Engineer's report it will be seen that four artesian wells have been sunk during the year—one in each of the parks, and one in the Humboldt Boulevard. The sinking of these wells was a necessity to enable us to carry on our improvements, watering, &c. It is a matter of special congratulation that we are able to obtain these good, never-failing fountains of water; they may be obtained at a cost of less than $5,000 apiece. The well in Central Park is 1,2[illegible] feet deep, and, by actual measurement, produces a flow of water equal to [illegible] gallons per day. The well in Douglas Park is 1,165 feet deep, and produces a flow estimated to be [illegible] gallons per day. The well in Humboldt Park is 1,[illegible] feet deep, with a flow fully equal to that of Douglas Park. The well in Humboldt Boulevard is located in [illegible], at a point nearly midway between the eastern terminus of the boulevard and Logan Square. This well is 7[illegible] feet deep, with a flow estimated at [illegible] gallons per day, making in an aggregate a flow from the four wells, we are able to say, equal to [illegible] gallons per day. For all purposes of use in the parks, the water from these wells are without objection. Again, it will be seen, by reference to the same report, that we are planting many trees of comparatively large growth. With the facilities we have for watering them and the experience had in transplanting such trees at the time, we have secured a guarantee of them for three years by the contractors planting them. The cost of these trees to the Board is fully 40 per cent less than private parties are paying for like trees. The planting is being done by men most experienced and successful.

For a full and detailed statement of the work done and the cost thereof, of the receipts and expenditures of the Board, I respectfully refer to reports of officers in their respective departments. And, finally, in again presenting our annual report to the public, it may not be inappropriate to express to the people of West Chicago our grateful appreciation for the support and encouragement they have afforded us in carrying on the work committed to us. Respectfully submitted. GEO. W. STANFORD, President.

The report was received and placed on file.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Loding presented his annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

RECEIPTS.

From Cook County Treasurer, proceeds of half mill West Chicago boulevard and park tax, levied for the year 1870	$ 11,609.23
From same, proceeds of special assessment levied for the year 1870	169,[illegible]7.51
From town of West Chicago, the amount of interest advanced and paid by the Park Commissioners in 1869 and 1870	27,745.00
From Secretary, amount collected of Board of Health for taking care of night soil deposited in the different parks	729.00
From Secretary, for grass sold	15.00
From Secretary, amount of interest on obligation surrendered to cover tax sale	4.[illegible]
Total	$210,0[illegible]1.27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid awards to owners of lands condemned	$ 25,3[illegible].50
Paid obligations and interest coupons issued for deferred payments on purchase of lands and matured Nov. 1, 1871	1[illegible]3,9[illegible]8.94
Paid for obligations issued for the purchase of lands and retired before maturity	28,810.[illegible]
Paid Assessors and their assistants	1,72[illegible].50
Paid for advertising legal notices	161.25
Paid for abstracts on special assessment and costs and expenses in Circuit and County Courts	1,[illegible]2.65
Paid County Surveyor for establishing Boulevard lines	50.00
Paid for teams, horses, and carts	13,[illegible]5.27
Paid contractors for grading and excavating	46,[illegible]1.96
Paid for manure	1[illegible],6[illegible].91
Paid for tools and hardware	1,212.80
Paid for lumber and carpenter work	74[illegible].87
Paid for trees, shrubs, seeds, etc	4,019.12
Paid for the sinking of one artesian well	5,[illegible]00.00
Paid for water carts, cistern, hose and fixtures	533.11
Paid for [illegible] and laying water pipes	3,[illegible]71.00
Paid for [illegible]	319.00
Paid for road roller, wagons, harness, horses and feed for same	1,[illegible]79.76
Paid for plans, draughtsmen, engineering, and superintendence	[illegible]
Paid for stationery, advertising, printing, binding, and second Annual Report, and for [illegible]	[illegible]
Paid for salaries of all officers and employes	1,[illegible]
Paid for office rent from March 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	210.00
Paid for stoves, relics, and safes for fire [illegible]	2,0[illegible]
Paid for miscellaneous expenses, as United States revenue and postage stamps, ex. rent and telegraph charges, fuel and gas for office, [illegible], and all other incidental expenses	1,131.00
Total	$[illegible]

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The annual report of W. L. B. Jenney, Architect and Engineer of the Board, was received and accepted. It shows the amount of work done on the West Side Parks during the year ending March 1, 1872, and in substance is as follows:

[illegible]

Hemlocks...	[illegible]
Elms, in varieties...	[illegible]
European Larch, in varieties...	[illegible]
Sycamores...	[illegible]
Alder, in varieties...	[illegible]
Birch, in varieties...	[illegible]
Crab Apple...	[illegible]
Coffee Tree...	[illegible]
Poplars in varieties...	[illegible]
Willows, in varieties...	[illegible]
Chestnuts, in varieties...	[illegible]
Ailanthus...	[illegible]
Mulberry, in varieties...	[illegible]
Horse Chestnuts, in varieties...	[illegible]
Catalpa...	[illegible]
Cherry, in varieties...	[illegible]
Red Bud...	[illegible]
Laburnum...	[illegible]
Thorns, in varieties...	21

Osage Orange...	40
Magnolia...	100
Maidenhair...	[illegible]
Japan Sophora...	[illegible]
Yellow wood...	[illegible]
Oak...	[illegible]
Norway Pine...	1,000
Scotch Pine...	[illegible]
Austrian Pine...	[illegible]
American White Pine...	1,000
Siberian Arbor Vitæ...	1,000
Ornamental shrubs, in varieties...	[illegible]
Climbing shrubs...	[illegible]
Hardy summer roses...	[illegible]
Hardy Perpetual do...	[illegible]
Dahlias, in varieties...	[illegible]
Gladiolus, in varieties...	[illegible]
Lilies, in varieties...	[illegible]
Total...	[illegible]

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—George W. Stanford.
Treasurer—Henry Greenebaum.
Secretary—Charles S. Loding.
Auditor—E. F. Runyan.

The Chair announced that the present standing committees would be continued for another year.

On motion of Commissioner Runyan, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Governor of the State of the expiration of the term of office of Commissioner Greenebaum, and to request his reappointment.

The Board then adjourned.

ANOTHER BRIDGE PROJECT.

Public Meeting in Behalf of a Viaduct Over the River at Harrison Street.

The Project Favored by Aldermen Batcham and Powell.

A meeting of owners of property on West Harrison and intersecting streets, was held in the Father Matthew Temperance Hall, on Harrison street near Halsted, last evening, to consider the propriety of bridging the river at Harrison street, and constructing a viaduct over the railroad tracks, just east of Canal street. There were over 100 persons present, among them Aldermen Batcham and Powell, Michael Keeley, Mr. Greenwood, Frank Sturges, Edward Murphy, and Dr. Matthie. Alderman Batcham called the assembly to order, and said, although the finances of the city were very low, he felt impelled by the great necessity for the improvement, to do what he could to secure a bridge at Harrison street. On his motion Mr. George W. Spofford was elected Chairman of the meeting, and M. M. Miller Secretary, and Messrs. Sherborne, Keeley, and Reynolds were appointed a Committee on resolutions.

The Chairman said he had been impressed with the importance of bridging the river at Harrison street for a long time before the fire, and since then he had become stronger in the belief that a bridge was essential to the success of the property owners. All were aware that communication with the South Side was restricted, the district between Van Buren and Polk streets being one of the most densely populated in the city. Provision had been made for the extension of Franklin street to Harrison, and with a bridge, access to the Post Office and other public buildings would be easy. Looking at the project from a financial point of view it seemed to him that the Common Council could not be so blind to the interests of the city as to deny them a bridge. The value of the property owned by the city at the foot of East Harrison street would be greatly enhanced, and the city would make money by the erection of a bridge. Large buildings were going up on both sides of the river, and what they asked for was no more than just and right. Harrison street being a half-section line and the outlet of Blue Island avenue, would be travelled by the teams and people that now wend their way on the smaller streets south. He had been informed that the property-owners on East Harrison street would co-operate with them, and if they organized he had no doubt they would be successful. They should make up their minds to press the point upon all in authority whenever they came in contact with them.

Mr. Wilson felt interested in the movement, believing it to be an important one. Harrison street was certain to be a great thoroughfare, in time, and an outlet to the South Side was necessary to accommodate the public. There were several jogs on the west end of the street. He owned thirty lots near Ashland avenue, where there was a jog, and would give thirty feet of his land to make the street straight at that point if others would co-operate with him. He believed the bridge would be beneficial to every property owner, as it would increase the value of their ground 50 per cent.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, There exists a lack of means of communication between the South and West Divisions; that there are street railway tracks across Van Buren street bridge, greatly impeding the travel on said street, and said bridge is entirely inadequate to answer the wants and needs of the public seeking crossing at that place; and that Polk street is narrow and affords but limited means of crossing, being obstructed on both sides of the river by railroad tracks; that all the streets of the South Division lying north of Harrison street are so impeded by building and trade that they are, and will be, nearly impassable for some time; that a large portion of Harrison street in both divisions of the city is being built up in a substantial and permanent manner; that banking, mercantile, and other large business interests are rapidly concentrating on said Harrison street and in its immediate vicinity; that most of the streets immediately south of Harrison street in the West Division are narrow, and that the travel of such streets would find their means of communication with the South Division over Harrison street; that there was a great want of such bridge; that the property of citizens of Chicago would be greatly enhanced in value by this improvement, and the taxable value will be largely increased; and, further, that the city of Chicago owns a large amount of land in the immediate vicinity of said bridge, and that the value of it all would be largely increased by said improvement; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the steps should be taken at once by the Common Council of this city for the erection of a bridge over the river at Harrison street, and for the erection of a viaduct over the railway tracks crossing said street at Canal street.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask and urge our Aldermen to use their influence in said Council and to labor for the construction of said bridge and viaduct.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all interested parties in the other divisions of the city in securing this much needed improvement.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sherborne, as a resident of the West Division, felt the necessity of a bridge at Harrison street. It would be a great benefit to the property-owners, and they were entitled to it. The project merited the approbation of every one, whether he owned property or not. He hoped they would advance the movement in every possible way, and push it forward in the characteristic way of Chicago.

Mr. Reynolds had no doubt the Council would grant their request, as it was a reasonable one.

Ald. Powell favored the project, and pledged himself to do all in his power to secure the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Keeley thought the people should demand, not ask for, a bridge, as public necessity required it. If business continued going south within five years bridges would be necessary at Taylor and Mitchell streets. If anything prevented the accomplishment of the project it would be a want of desire on the part of the people to promote their own interests.

Ald. Batcham spoke of the bend in the river at Harrison street, saying it was used as an argument against the bridge. He deemed a bridge necessary, and moved that the chair appoint a committee of ten or twelve to act as an Executive Bridge Committee; to assist in every way to forward the project; to support those representing them in the Council; to labor with the Board of Public Works; and to occasionally show themselves in the Council Chamber, as the friends of every measure did.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced as the Committee: Wm. B. Batcham, Frank Sturges, F. A. Hoffman, John Garrick, Michael Keeley, Jonathan Clark, M. Greenwood, John Reynolds, Dr. Philip Matthie, Ed. Murphy, James McMullen, and G. W. Spofford.

After brief speeches by several gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW COTTON MILL.

Organization of the Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company—A Large Mill Erecting at Brighton—The Company's Intentions.

The Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, have completed their cotton mill buildings since the fire of 9th October, 1871. They are located at Brighton, a short distance southwest of the city limits, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. The main building is 50x150 feet, and five stories in height. The Company's organization is as follows:

President—Franklin D. Cossitt.
Treasurer—John McCaffery.
Secretary—Isaac P. Coates.
Directors—Franklin D. Cossitt, Adam Smith, John H. Rea, Isaac P. Coates.

The present stockholders have subscribed and taken at par sufficient cash stock to purchase and pay for the ground, erect the buildings, and purchase the machinery, at a cost of $125,000, for which a[illegible] stock has been issued and no more. To Mr. Franklin D. Cossitt, who represents more of the stock than any other party, Chicago is indebted for the starting of this enterprise, and to [illegible] Mr. Cossitt, [illegible], belong the honor of having inaugurated a class of manufactures in this city which is most likely to insure our future growth and greatness. It is the intention of the company to progress only as fast [illegible] stock is taken at its par value as the [illegible] put into the treasury to and cash [illegible] under the by-[illegible] pay for what [illegible] be assumed by the laws no indebtedness [illegible] parties interested Company. The names of the [illegible] will be are a sufficient guarantee that [illegible] strictly adhered to.

As it will take only $12,000 or $15,000 to [illegible] place the machinery and put the mill in complete running order, it is expected to be ready for operation about the 1st of May next.

This brief statement to the public is in view of correcting any false impressions which may have been formed from newspaper notices, or made by persons not connected with the enterprise.

Watches.

The United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) employ 600 hands in their works at Marion, N. J., and are turning out 250 of their celebrated time-keepers daily, or one watch per day for each two hands employed; their working time is 10 hours per day, or 600 minutes, producing a fine watch complete every two and a half minutes, and a little more, and, even at that, are unable to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand caused by the extraordinary records the watches are making as accurate and reliable time-pieces, an instance of patient and persevering energy and enterprise, rewarded by prosperity which we are glad to see.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Trains.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all far West points will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m. Sunday, March 10, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

TREES, &C., PLANTED IN NURSERY.

Maples, in varieties	[illegible]	Beech, in varieties	12
Ash, in varieties	[illegible]	Acacias, in varieties	60
American Ash, in va...	[illegible]	Liquidamber	16

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Chapter of the Evening Mail Company's Troubles.

Railroad Case—Rights of Vehicles Upon Streets.

Colonel Wood Compromises with Wachtel's Managers for $2,000.

Circuit Court.

THE EVENING MAIL COMPANY'S TROUBLES—POUNDSTONE'S "BOOMERANG."

Some days since there was delivered to Chief Justice Williams of the Circuit Court two letters. One of these purported to be written by Horace R. Hobart and R. H. Talbott, stockholders of the *Evening Mail* Company; the other by C. B. Langley, also a stockholder. The letters were both of them apparently intended to influence or prejudice the mind of the Court in a matter pending, arising out of a controversy between Mail shareholders. In one of these letters Hobart and Talbott were made to offer the Court a share of stock in the *Mail* Company if he would make an early decision of the question of the dissolution of an injunction. In the other, that purporting to be written by Mr. Langley, it was stated that he (Langley) unfortunately found himself a defendant, but that his sympathies were with the complainants, who ought to gain the case, because defendants took possession of the office by force and fraud.

When the letters were exhibited to the law reporter of this paper he at once knew them to be forgeries, and in substantiation of that fact there was received in THE TRIBUNE office word to that effect, and their publication was suppressed. Two of the parties (Hobart and Langley) had been employed in this office and their signatures were not unknown.

There was issued a rule upon the parties whose names purported to be appended to the documents, to show cause why they should not be dealt with as for a contempt of Court.

Yesterday cause was shown. The three parties in interest swore that they never signed, sent or knew of the letters, and to support this purgation of themselves, they introduced testimony of experts,—Mr. Coolbaugh, the banker, one Mr. Odell, a clerk of his, and several others, including George F. Blanke, Esq., the principal deputy in the office of the Circuit Court Clerk, whose familiarity with manuscript has frequently brought him to the witness-stand. All of the witnesses thus brought forward concurred in the statements (1) that both letters and addresses were written by the same hand; (2) that there had been an attempt at disguise, and (3) that upon comparison of handwriting, A. L. Poundstone, lately bookkeeper of the *Mail* Company, wrote them. It also appeared that the *Mail* Company has had occasion to sue Poundstone, upon the allegation that he is a defaulter.

Upon this state of case, the Court (Williams) decided: Upon the receipt of these letters, I felt it was nothing more than justice that an examination should be had. Their contents disclosed the fact that the writers knew something of the facts of the case pending before me, and that they must have been in some way, directly or indirectly, interested with the complainants or defendants, and the parties to the record, and though it seemed to me absurd that the defendants whose names purported to be signed to the letters, should have written to me such letters, I could hardly conceive it possible that men of sense, as I supposed them to be, could have addressed such letters to a Court, and the matter seemed perhaps too insignificant to take notice of, yet I felt that it was not right to let the matter stop there; that these parties, if they did not write the letters should come in and purge themselves by denying under oath the writing and signatures. I was inclined to issue the writ against the defendant, in the first instance, from the fact that their names purported to be signed to the letters and from the fact that there was a similarity, which Mr. Talbott frankly confessed between the pretended signature to one of the letters, and the signature to the affidavit and answer which have been filed by him, and I thought that by issuing the rule to show cause against these defendants, if they did not sign the letters, as I could hardly believe they did I might be able to ascertain who did sign them, for in any event this is an outrage upon the Court, as any one must confess, and if the defendants did not write the letters, and they were written by any one in the interest of the complainants or in the interest of any party to the record, for the purpose of prejudicing the Court in a cause that was an offence, as I conceive, against public justice, and one which a Court ought not to overlook. It is not right that a Court should receive such letters and be more or less prejudiced by them without giving the parties an opportunity to show whether they have written them or not. Though it seems very contemptible that a Court should be offered a share of the stock of the *Evening Mail*, yet it was a matter that certainly ought to be investigated, small as it might be. I am satisfied, from the examination which has been made in this case, that the defendants did not write or sign the letters. They have come in and positively denied, under oath, that they did. The counsel for the complainants in the matter would have some interest in the matter in establishing the fact that they did, if it was so, frankly admits he does not believe they wrote them. And, with their full and frank denial under oath, and the other statements which have been made in the case, I cannot suppose that they did write them; therefore, I shall discharge the rule as to them, absolutely, without costs. And I am free to say that no impression has been made on my mind unfavorable to them in connection with these letters. But that somebody who knew something about the case wrote the letters, and wrote them to prejudice the Court, and thus to lead the Court to do injustice in the case, or, perhaps, for the purpose of being able to say, if the Court should dissolve the injunction in the case, that the Court had motives for dissolving the injunction, or that the Court did it from corrupt motives, I think that there can be no doubt, and I do not think that this matter ought to rest where it does. I shall, from the testimony before me, issue a rule against Mr. Poundstone to show cause why he should not be dealt with as for a contempt. A *prima facie* case is made out against him which he must rebut.

The rule issued, the defendant being in court, and having cognizance of it.

RAILROAD CASE—RIGHTS OF VEHICLES UPON STREETS.

In the case of Jeremiah Mahoney against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, which was now for the third time tried, and which was to recover for personal injuries to the plaintiff, and to his horse, which it was charged was upset by a railroad train at the crossing of Kinzie street at the intersection of Sangamon street, the jury found for the defendant. The case assumed a peculiar phase, by reason of the fact that a friend or relative of plaintiff corruptly approached one of the jurors to influence him, and went to jail therefor. The basis in law of the finding was substantially as follows: The recovery on the question of negligence must depend upon the finding that there was greater negligence on the part of the defendant than on the part of the plaintiff, and that such negligence was chiefly instrumental in producing the injury; but if the injury was caused by the collision complained of, then the defendant would not be required to show that he had used the highest possible degree of care to entitle him to recover. If he used due care and diligence to avoid the collision, then he could recover; for if he was upon a public highway on which cars were standing, so as to obstruct the view of persons crossing the track, there being no flagman to give notice of danger, and so he became injured, then the right was with him. But first, the jury should determine whether there was in fact a collision, and if the collision did occur, then, if there is no testimony showing that the bell of the engine was rung, or its whistle blown or not, that being required by law to be done, the presumption would be that the engineer was in the performance of all the duties by law required of him, and no recovery could be had if the plaintiff could see the reflection of the headlight of the locomotive before going on the track, and nevertheless this, the plaintiff drove upon the track in front of the locomotive. If no law or ordinance required the stationing of a flagman at the crossing, then there was a duty upon both parties to use all reasonable care with reference to all the circumstances of the time and place, including the absence of a flagman to avoid a collision, each having the same right to the roadway. If neither were negligent, then no recovery could be had, and the burden of proof in this regard is on the plaintiff, for if the injury would have been avoided by the plaintiff by the exercise of proper care on his part, then the law is for the defendant. The right to use the crossing was mutual, yet the plaintiff was bound to know that the crossing was a dangerous place, and it was his duty to look in both directions of the track before he permitted his team to step within the rails of the railway track.

WACHTEL'S THROAT.

The suit lately commenced by Joseph H. Wood, of the Globe Theatre against Carl Rosa and Adolph Neuendorff, which arose in connection with Wachtel, the tenor's sore throat, was yesterday dismissed, a compromise having been effected, and somewhere about $2,000 having been paid as damages for the breach of the Opera troupe's engagement.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE.

Some time since, before the fire, Thomas and Louisa Brown, colored persons, husband and wife, sued M. B. Clancy and some others in an action of trespass. It being charged that Clancy sought to eject the parties plaintiff from premises occupied by them by removing the windows and doors of the house, and by removing in an indecent manner the woman, who was at the time in bed, sick. This case went to two juries, and there was a [illegible] before each. Yesterday the case came to an end, Clancy confessing judgment for $1,000, and satisfying it by payment in open court.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGES.

An action on the case was yesterday instituted by James Montgomery against Edgar Loomis and Martin P. Follett, in which the damages are laid at $50,000. Particulars not declared.

—A like action was commenced by George Earl against Charles W. Dean, in which the damages are laid at $1,500.

CITY CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Hiram H. Bolles against the City, in which the damages are laid at $20,000. Mr. Bolles complains that the city dug up Twenty-second street, and left the place unguarded, so that he, passing along with his wagon was precipitated, and thereby greatly injured. This on the 29th day of October, 1870.

The Superior Court.

MR. WILLARD'S INSANITY AND HIS REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

In the case of Samuel A. Sawyer and another, conservators of Lucius A. Willard, lunatic, against William H. Taylor and others, which is a proceeding in behalf of the distraught man to set aside a contract into which he had entered with the defendants, for the purchase of Lot 2 of Sub-Lot 4, Block 118, School Section Addition, on South Clark and Madison streets, on the 18th day of November, 1869, for $100,000, the jury found that Willard was not insane at the date of the transaction. The jury in the County Court had found that the party was insane in December, and for two months and a half preceding. The law upon the subject was stated yesterday.

ACTIONS OF ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against the Illinois Central Railroad Company by Leopold Loeb, by which demand is made for $10,000. It is proposed to recover, in this suit, the value of a quantity of household and other goods, as well as grocery stock, shipped from Pittsfield, [illegible], and destroyed by fire in depot in the great fire.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Janet Z. Staines against William B. Jarvis, the demand being for $10,000.

—Against the same defendant and one John Wall, Joseph W. Sunderlock, and another, brought [illegible]

ACTIONS ON THE CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Burton J. Wood against Ignatz Herzog, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. A capias was sued out, the affidavit to procure which states that defendant, on the 4th of March, falsely and maliciously accused plaintiff with having obtained from him goods under fraudulent representations, whereby he caused his arrest.

—An action on the case was commenced by Ernst Heyser against Christoph Gehrig, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

The Criminal Court.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The County Jail having become immoderately full, for the purpose of advancing trials, sixty-five indicted persons were yesterday brought into Court and arraigned. Twenty-seven of them pleaded guilty. Twenty of these were committed to the County Jail for terms ranging from twenty to ninety days. Only one case rose above the dignities of larceny.

—George Smith, charged with robbery, alleged to have been done at the point of a pistol, pleaded guilty to one indictment out of four, the forcible taking of a watch and chain from a Mr. John W. G. Haskell. He was not sentenced, of course.

THE C., C. & I. C. R. R.

Meeting of the Streets and Alleys Council Committee.

Remonstrance Against Allowing the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Right of Way on Rockwell Street.

Mr. Tuley's Amendments to the Railway Ordinance.

Pursuant to the announcement in the Common Council on Monday night, the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division met yesterday afternoon to hear remonstrances against the ordinance for the admission of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad.

There were present of the Committee the following Aldermen: Gill, Sherwood, Bailey, Powell, Holden, Heath, and Buehler.

Ald. Gill, in arranging the meeting so that every man could be heard without confusion, requested the Committees on either side to put forward their arguments in due form, and not as a promiscuous conversation.

Mr. George Rust, on behalf of the property-owners, made a few remarks. One of the principal objections to the occupation of Rockwell street, was the bad policy of running a railroad across the line of the city's growth. That part of the city had recently been heavily taxed for the benefit of the parks. The effect upon that portion of the West Division would be bad, inasmuch as it would raise round that locality a poor class of dwellings. It was true that there was one railroad track there now, but no one could say that two railroads were not worse than one. The road ought to come in on a street running east and west. He and those he represented did not wish to oppose the admission of the road, but wished to receive compensation for the injury done their property in advance. This road must cross about 100 streets, and two viaducts a year would take fifty years to viaduct the road. Personally, he would like to see the road run on the west side of Rockwell street. He had no amendments to offer to the ordinance, but would leave that business to Mr. Tuley.

Mr. McNamara having called for the reading of the amendments, as already published, Ald. Sherwood read them.

Corporation Counsel Tuley had some amendments. He said it appeared to him that a provision requiring the indemnification of property-owners in advance by railroad companies would afford them only fair protection against the expense of litigation.

Ald. Clarke, coming in, presented the *Times* reporter with his own colored clay pipe. The reporter, unwilling to rob him of so indispensable a possession, gracefully declined the generous offering.

The amendments offered by Mr. Tuley are to the following effect: To add to Section 4:

The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the express condition that the said railroad company shall and will forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against and from any and all damages, judgments, decrees, and costs, and expenses of the same, which it may suffer or which may be recovered or obtained against said city for, by reason of, or growing out of, or resulting from the passage of this ordinance, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or with the exercise by the said company of the privileges hereby granted.

The next amendment is as follows:

SEC. 6. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the express condition that the said railroad company shall and will, in three years from the time that said company shall lay down and construct the said tracks upon said streets, commence and prosecute in good faith, in some court of competent jurisdiction, proceedings for the ascertainment and making of, compensation for all legal damages that may be suffered by any person or persons in their property or possessions, by reason of such laying down and construction of such track or tracks, or any part thereof; *provided*, that this section shall not apply to any property or possessions the owner or party interested in which shall not have claimed such compensation within said three years.

Also the following additional section, Section 7 being made Section 8:

SEC. 7. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition, to-wit: that said railroad shall permit any corporation, person, or persons, duly authorized by ordinance of said city, to connect side-tracks by intersect any track or tracks of said railroad company within the limits of said city for the purpose of conveying property to and from said railroad to any warehouse, lumber-yard, coal yard, or manufactory situated within 1,000 feet of such railroad, and shall at all times permit the owners or lessees of any such side-track, or the consignors of any property to take the cars containing such property to and over any such side-track, to any such warehouse, lumber-yard, coal-yard, or manufactory, situated upon any such side-track; and that any such owner, lessee, or person conducting or carrying on any such warehouse, lumber-yard, coal yard, or manufactory, shall be permitted to have any property taken from any such warehouse, lumber-yard, coal yard or manufactory over any such side track to and upon the track of said railroad under the directions and regulations of said Lasalle & Chicago Railroad Company, without unreasonable delay; *provided*, however, that any car so taken shall be returned without any unnecessary delay.

Another amendment of Mr. Tuley's is to add to the first section of the ordinance, "And shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions, and terms herein contained."

The Hon. S. S. Hayes said that, with these amendments, he had little to urge against the ordinance. But, with reference to the sinking of the railroad tracks, he had something to say. In London, many of the railroads entered the city under ground. In Chicago, there were facilities for such a thing that very few cities could boast. Beneath this city was a bed of blue clay, and, though this generation might not live to see it, the next generation would see trains running at a high rate of speed beneath the city. The only obstacle that appeared to exist was with the Burlington & Quincy Road, which crossed the river. The others might all be sunk [illegible] to 8 feet. The tracks would [illegible] and he said [illegible]. Nearly all the trains entered on the Northwestern Railway went down on Kinzie street, and the nuisance was confined altogether to that street. South of that street the property was comparatively secluded.

Mr. Hayes went on to enumerate the buildings and improvements which had been going on upon the property adjoining Depot place, on the understanding that the Great Eastern Railroad would never encroach further south.

In a vigorous and pointed speech, Mr. Hayes opposed the extension of the tracks on Kinzie street to Depot place.

Messrs. Charles Henrotin, Carpenter, and others plead for their property on Depot place.

Mr. Walker, the legal representative of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, then stated the claims of the road, and the duties of the Committee. The road would be glad to come in on the Northwestern track, but could not. The Common Council had no right to rob a citizen, and if a railroad company damaged his property the common law protected him. He did not care how these claims were settled, or when, for he was just as anxious to have the question settled as they were. The ordinance was perfect as any ordinance could be, and nothing additional could be made to it.

After further sparring between Messrs. Walker and Hayes, the Committee retired.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Friday, March 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 30, in Crane's Block 6, United States Bank addition, dated March 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lincoln st, s e cor of Catherine st, w f, 192x127 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,[illegible]00.

Lots 13 to 17, in Weston's Block 2, of Rees' n w [illegible] Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 25, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 18, in Weston's Block 2, of Rees' n w [illegible] Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $480.

Rucker st, s e cor of West [illegible] st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 9; consideration, $1,400.

Waller st, s of and near Cooliage st, s f, 26 ft to alley, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,100.

University place, near Rhodes av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated [illegible]; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] st, bet Elizabeth and Rucker sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $1,400.

Second st, n w cor of Hoyne st, s f 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,050.

Desplaines st, bet Desplaines and Halsted sts, s f, 25 [illegible]; consideration, $1,0[illegible].

Lot 19 and 20, in Block 3, of Millard and Decker's [illegible], Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Sept. 28, 1871; consideration, $650.

25x100 ft of sub Lot 2 of Lots 91 and 93 of [illegible]ell's Addition, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $[illegible],000.

Pratt st, n w corner of Sangamon st, s f, 30 ft to [illegible] Rigely st, dated Nov. 19, 1871; consideration, $4,[illegible].

First st, 50 ft e of Bickerdike st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,350.

Lots 40 and 41, in Railroad Lot 1, in Block 29, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $[illegible],400.

[illegible], in Block 18 of [illegible] Sec 32, 39, 14, dated [illegible]; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] Sec [illegible], 39, 14, dated Feb. 28; [illegible].

Lot 28, in Block 15 [illegible], dated Sept 1, 1871; consideration, $550.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 6, Hyde Park, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $[illegible]00.

Lot 31, in Block 2 of n 2 rods of n e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $600.

Lot 30, in Block 2 of n 2 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $600.

Choice Chinaware.

The assortment of white and band china, cut glassware, table cutlery, and, in fact, everything for table use, at No. 831 State street, Ira P. Bowen & Co. proprietors, is complete, and is kept so by the constant influx of fresh purchases.

Personal.

Mr. Hamilton will be at our West Side store, No. 269 West Madison street, every Saturday. Bowdain & Hamilton, jewelers.

Another Phase of the New Orleans Imbroglio.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Van Norden was released on a habeas corpus by the Supreme Court, deciding there was nothing in the Constitution precluding the exercise of the pardoning prerogative by the Governor in case of conviction and punishment for contempt of Court. Justices Howell and Wyley doubting the jurisdiction of the Court, excused themselves.

THE SPECIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Accomplishments of the Organization Since the Fire.

Seven Thousand Persons Afforded Relief—$90,000 Expended.

Nearly Three Thousand Sewing-Machines Given Away—Statement of Supplies Issued.

The report of the Committee on Relief in Special Cases to the Relief and Aid Society, is now before that organization. The Committee set forth that, though appointed by the pastors of different churches and representatives of various benevolent associations of the city, the Special Committee was a department of the Executive Committee, and subject to its control.

THE ORIGINAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee, as originally appointed, was composed of the following persons: E. C. Larned, Rev. Laird Collier, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, B. G. Caulfield, Louis Wahl, Geo. B. Chittenden, Mrs. Joseph Medill, Mrs. David A. Gage, Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, and Mrs. J. E. Tyler, of whom E. C. Larned was appointed Chairman, and Rev. Laird Collier Secretary. Some of the above members resigned, others withdrew from any active participation in the work, and several additions were subsequently made. The members who are now actively connected with the work of the Committee are: E. C. Larned, Rev. Laird Collier, George S. Chittenden, Louis Wahl, Orrington Lunt, Elijah K. Hubbard, and A. Keith.

WHAT EXPERIENCE PROVED.

In the earlier portion of its work, the Committee relied entirely upon the certificates of pastors of churches, and officers of benevolent associations for certificates and evidences of need, but experience proved that such authorities were not reliable, and the Committee were compelled to fall back upon the system of official district visitors, personal investigation being the only reliable method of obtaining the requisite knowledge for furnishing appropriate relief.

AMOUNT OF RELIEF FURNISHED.

The whole number of families furnished with supplies by the Committee up to December 10, 1871, was 1,474, amounting, at the usual average, to 7,000 persons, the estimated cost of the supplies being $90,000. The Committee believe that, in the matter of furnishing supplies, they met a great and pressing need, as there were many worthy families who had received no aid since the fire up to the date of the creation of the Committee, who were in the greatest destitution, and whose necessities the Committee was enabled to relieve with promptness and efficiency. There was a class of sufferers, consisting of persons who, before the fire, were in comfortable circumstances, and were borne in a single night from comfort and plenty to absolute destitution. Nothing could exceed their misery; and the Committee felt the greatest satisfaction in knowing that so many of such families received relief at their hands. At the commencement of its work, the Committee were not allowed to issue money for any other purpose than the payment of rent and in the purchase of sewing-machines. On Dec. 29, however, the orders were modified, and the Committee given fuller control of the finances.

SEWING-MACHINES.

A large portion of the work of the Committee has consisted in obtaining for destitute persons who lost their sewing-machines in the fire substitutes therefor. By arrangements made with most of the companies, such parties were allowed a discount of 40 per cent. The whole number of sewing-machines for which orders have been issued to the date of this report is 2,944, on which the Committee have paid the sum of $71,[illegible]. The number supplied by each company is as follows:

Singer	1,[illegible]47	Etna	11
Wheeler & Wilson	2[illegible]	Willson	4
Howe	1[illegible]	Western Empire	3
Grover & Baker	[illegible]	Manhattan	2
Willcox & Gibbs	[illegible]	Davis	2
Florence	[illegible]	Elliptic	2
Finkle & Lyon	[illegible]	Gold Medal	1
Bices	17	American Button-Hole	2

The applicant in every case has designated the kind of machine desired. The Committee believe that this mode of relief has been of permanent duration, and brought joy and hope to many anxious homes. They believe, however, that all good to be effected by this means has been already accomplished.

THE RELIEF IN MONEY

has been very varied. Carpenters, masons, tinners, bookbinders, locksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, and workers in almost every branch of industry, have been supplied with tools; machinery of various kinds has been furnished; surgeons, dentists, and engineers have been supplied with the instruments of their respective calling. Many persons have been aided with furniture to open boarding houses.

The whole amount of money which has been expended in affording aid of all descriptions, other than sewing-machines, to the 20th day of February, 1872, is... $ 44,7[illegible]5.[illegible]
Making the total expenditures to date... 206,2[illegible]5.21

HEADQUARTERS.

The business of the Committee was at first carried on at the Church of the Messiah, but removed in January to more commodious quarters in Standard Hall. The number of applications has been steadily increasing until, for the week ending Feb. 10, the last up to the date of the issue of the report, they amounted to 400 daily. To avoid crowding, and to gain more time, the Committee required all applications to be made in writing. The whole number of applications registered to the date of the report is 6,[illegible]. In addition to these, it is estimated that about one-half of the cases submitted to the Committee have been rejected upon presentation, which were not registered, so that the number of cases which have been submitted to the Committee amounts to nearly 10,000.

PERSONAL.

On Feb. 13, E. C. Larned, Esq., resigned his position as Chairman, and the Rev. R. Laird Collier was appointed in his stead, and E. K. Hubbard, Secretary. The letters daily received number 200, and the work demands the daily labor of the Committee and assistants, who number 8.

SUPPLIES ISSUED.

Following is a statement of the supplies issued by the Committee from Nov. 4 to Dec. 12, 1871:

BEDDING, ETC.

Blankets	1,[illegible]5	Mattresses	964
Pillow-slips	610	Sheets	1,[illegible]
Pillows	[illegible]	Towels	1,[illegible]
Comforters	[illegible]		

PIECE GOODS.

Waterproof, yards	1,02[illegible]	Flannel, yards	[illegible]
Delaine, yards	1,[illegible]	Cotton flannel, yds	2,[illegible]
Linsey, yards	1,[illegible]	Sheeting, yards	4,122
Alpaca, yards	2,[illegible]	Calico, yards	2,707
Muslin, yards	7,[illegible]		

WOMEN'S CLOTHING.

Dresses	[illegible]	Underwear, pieces	7,134
Nuts and hoods	[illegible]	Skirts	1,706
Shawls	[illegible]	Cloaks	[illegible]
Shoes, pairs	1,[illegible]		

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Boots and shoes, prs	[illegible]	Underwear, pcs	[illegible]
Overcoats	[illegible]	Coats	[illegible]
Pants	[illegible]	Vests	[illegible]

GROCERIES.

Sugar, lbs	1,5[illegible]	Meal, lbs	[illegible]
Flour, lbs	[illegible]	Hams, lbs	[illegible]
Tea, lbs	[illegible]	Potatoes, bu	[illegible]
Coffee, lbs	[illegible]	Sundries, lbs	731
Rice, lbs	[illegible]		

CROCKERY.

Crockery and china pcs	3,113	Knives, forks, and spoons	2,800

COAL.

Hard coal, tons	[illegible]	Soft coal, tons	137

STOVES.

Cooking and heating	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The Resurrected Bodies.

An evening paper, which "draws on its imagination for its facts," has charged Captain John Stephens, Coroner of Cook County, with divers misdemeanors in relation to the five bodies recently resurrected from the grave-yard at Jefferson. The sheet referred to has accused Mr. Stephens of not holding a formal inquest on the remains, and further stated that the bodies were given up to a medical college in this city. The facts in the case are as follows: When the corpses were removed, by the Coroner's order, from the Police Station, they were placed in charge of Kraner, the public undertaker, at No. 64 Milwaukee avenue. The bodies were decently coffined and an inquest was held at which, according to the testimony of the County Physician, the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes. The remains were kept in the Dead House until yesterday, as it was hoped that some of them might be identified. Last evening they were carried back to their former place of sepulture. The Coroner holds himself responsible for the proper re-interment of the bodies, and has no interest in pursuing any other course. A German morning paper copied the attack of the twilight organ, which was unjust because the charges put forward were utterly destitute of foundation. Coroner Stephens has always been distinguished for a strict attention to the duties of his office, and this is the first occasion on which his integrity as a public officer has been called in question.

Personal Paragraphs.

Geo. J. A. Campbell, of Wyoming, was in the city yesterday.

—Poundstone was pounced on yesterday by Chief Justice Williams. See law report.

—Mrs. C. F. Moulton will give concerts in Chicago during the first week in April. Further particulars hereafter.

—It is stated that there are 1,120 persons engaged in canvassing the State of Michigan for books about the Chicago fire.

—United States Consul Hansen, of Bremen, Germany, associated in the minds of the Chicago public with the arrest of Ziegenmeyer and the expedition of Joe Dixon, is at the Tremont House.

—Mr. E. P. Sheldon, late cashier of the National City Bank of Ottawa, has left that town and allied himself with A. W. Robbins & Co., of this city, dealers in woollen mills' supplies.

—At the annual meeting of the South Chicago Land and Building Association, the following officers were elected: G. T. Williams, President; J. H. Tabor, Vice President; W. P. Prentiss, Secretary; A. Graham, Treasurer; Directors, G. T. Williams, J. B. Sherman, S. R. Hopkins, J. H. Kellogg, and Richard Keys.

—M. Hughitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; Colonel Howe, General Manager; Major C. C. Wheeler, General Freight Agent; and A. A. Hobart, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Division, are [illegible] the base of the Northwestern.

[illegible] of Mr. E. P. Dwyer, of [illegible]

—Friends in this city will learn with regret that the Ashland, Ohio, [illegible] among the victims of the [illegible] Wayne recent accident on the Pittsburgh & [illegible] Railway. They were returning from [illegible] whither they had accompanied the remains of the father of the first-named lady.

—The storm having snowed Professor Murdoch up somewhere on the Michigan Central Railroad yesterday, to such an extent as to prevent his arriving in town in time to deliver his lecture at the Union Park Congregational Church last evening, the managers of the Star Lecture Course advise those who have tickets to keep cool, and call round at the church this evening and hear the discourse.

—The re-election of Mr. Charles S. Loding, as Secretary of the West Chicago Park Commission, will occasion unmitigated satisfaction to the general public, for a public officer so efficient, painstaking, and courteous, is a rarity in these degenerate days. Mr. Loding's re-election is especially pleasing to the members of the press, who are indebted to him for numberless favors in connection with his position in the Park Commission, and who regard him as a model Secretary in all respects.

A Small-Pox Patient at Large.

At 1 o'clock yesterday Officer Hutchins, while travelling his beat near the corner of Fulton and [illegible] streets, was astonished at seeing a man only half-dressed, running frantically through the snow heaps. Wondering at the remarkable activity and wild appearance of the unknown, the officer approached and interrogated him. The strange man paid no attention to the policeman, but continued dashing into the drifts and uttering wild cries. Hutchins looked more sharply, and perceived that the apparent maniac was covered all over with red and festering blotches,—in short, that he had the small-pox. This decided him; he arrested the delirious patient and hailed an express wagon, which was driven by a very green young man. The latter looked very pale when told to convey the infected young man to the Police Station. He allowed the officer and his charge to enter the vehicle, and then jumped down and ran away as if Satan was after him. Hutchins drove the sick man to the Station, meeting very little obstruction from rival teams on his way to that establishment. Sergeant French had the small-pox victim removed to the Pest House. In the evening the express driver, armed with a bucketful of carbolic acid, came to look for his property. He appeared frightened half to death, and drove away his team at the top of their speed.

A Horrible Death.

Anna Maria Stoop, aged 2 years and 4 months, met with a fearful death, yesterday afternoon, at No. 403 North Clark street. A tub of boiling hot water was left standing in the middle of the kitchen floor, and the child, who was playing around the room, accidentally tumbled into the scalding fluid. The mother, who had left the kitchen on some household duty, returned on hearing the screams of the little girl, and was horror-stricken at finding her struggling in the water. She was instantly taken out, but despite the best surgical attention, she died in great agony last evening. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 8.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	22°F			T ½ p. m.
7:00 a. m.	22	29.97	S.E. h. s.	.73
2:00 p. m.	32	29.82	N.E. h. s.	
7:00 p. m.	31	29.86	N.E. h. s.	inches.

Total depth of snow to 6 p. m., 12 1-4 inches.

Everything.

The German and Danish mails will hereafter close at 2:30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesdays, instead of Sundays, as formerly.

—The entertainment, which was to have been given at the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, but was prevented by the storm, will occur this evening. It promises to be an enjoyable affair.

—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Poultry Association will be held at the office of Teall & Fisher, No. 10 South Canal street, on Tuesday evening. The annual election of officers and other business will come before the meeting.

—At a meeting of the Common Council of Cincinnati, in answer to a communication from Archbishop Purcell, the Sub-Committee on Clothing was authorized to fill a requisition for supplies for a number of orphans taken from Chicago to the Cumminsville Orphan Asylum, after the fire. On the application of Father Leander, of Chicago, $5,000 was appropriated in aid of his congregation of six hundred persons.

—The Chicago University has again been made the recipient of important additions to its means of scientific illustration. Messrs. E. O. B. & W. O. Chamberlain, the well-known apparatus dealers, of Boston, having generously presented the University with some valuable physical and chemical apparatus, among the latter instruments of great practical value in the study of assaying and chemical analysis.

THE LAZY ARTISTS.

Another Failure to Get Together a Quorum of the Council of the Academy of Design—An Interview with Mr. Dodge—Interesting Art Items.

There was to have been a meeting of the Council of the Academy of Design, yesterday afternoon, but, as five members constitute a quorum and only one was present, the meeting was a failure. No. 605 Wabash avenue was the place announced for the meeting to have assembled, and had this not been the residence of the attending gentleman, it is doubtful even if he would have been there. At 3 o'clock, the hour announced for the meeting, there were in the parlor three reporters and J. W. Dodge, the portrait-painter. In the absence of any formal business the reporters proceeded diligently to interview Mr. Dodge, and considerable information about the present condition of art and artists in Chicago rewarded their industry.

It was claimed by Mr. Dodge that very little interest is taken by the artists themselves in the Academy. They generally depend upon our merchants and other business men to keep its affairs in order. They do not attend meetings when requested. There was really no excuse for this apathy before the fire; but there may be now. The Academy was destroyed by fire; nearly every artist lost all he possessed; and starvation stared them in the face. It could not be expected that, under the depressed state of affairs immediately succeeding the fire, people desired to invest in expensive landscape paintings, sketches, or portraits, and, as the majority of the artists were dependent upon their profession solely for support, they were obliged to secure employment not at all artistic, to provide for their families and themselves. Many left the city, and others embarked in mercantile pursuits or in anything which would afford sufficient income to keep them alive. One gentleman, who is at present residing in a suburban village, paints one week, and the next acts as baggage-master on a railroad train. The two arts—smashing trunks and painting portraits,—are not often blended, but necessity requires their association in this instance. Another artist, located at Springfield, is busy on the portraits of members of the *Legislature*. The whereabouts of a great many are unknown, they are so scattered, and, as they transmit no information about themselves, no communication can be had with them. Of the few who remain in the city, only two or three are doing anything. If it is their intention to restore the Academy, and again make it a feature of Chicago, the artists should become active and do all in their power to accomplish this object. Mr. Clarke, the owner of the old building, has made a proposition to re-erect it if the Academy will lease it for five years; and property-owners in the West Division have offered to donate an excellent site if a suitable building is erected. Neither of these propositions have as yet received consideration, for the reason that there is no money in the treasury. About $7,000 was derived from the sale of contributed pictures in New York, but this amount was given to the indigent members of the profession. Thirty artists of Europe donated several thousand dollars' worth of pictures for the "promotion of art in Chicago," and they are now in the New York bonded warehouse. The duty on them is 30 per cent, *ad valorem*, but no one is inclined to advance $13,000 or $20,000 to secure their release and sale. Still another donation, of about the same value, has been made by other artists in France, England, and Germany, but the pictures have not yet arrived in New York. The proceeds of their sale are intended for the artists; but as some difficulty in regard to the payment of duties will be experienced, it will be some time before the artists can hope for relief from that quarter.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of a few of the profession (when the pictures are sold) to put the money into the general fund, and erect a handsome temple of art. Everything is uncertain, however, as nothing has been determined upon, and nothing ever will be if the members of the Council and of the Academy do not attend the meetings. The calamity which overtook Chicago will but temporarily interfere with her prosperity, and if the artists will only be as enthusiastic and as energetic as those who surround them, their future will be bright, and their favorite art excite more interest and be better appreciated than before the fire.

The University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The day of prayer for colleges was observed here on Thursday, the 29th ult. The meetings of the day were held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association connected with the University, and were participated in by members of the Faculty, citizens, and students. The recurrence of this day has always been attended with beneficial results to young men in all departments of the University, and it is to be regretted that some church denominations have incorporated it into the week of prayer, instead of allowing it to remain, as it has remained for so long a time, a day set apart by itself, to be observed by all people and by all denominations as a special day in which the people throughout the country are to offer prayers for the colleges and institutions of learning all over the land. The Christian Association, with a membership of 150, which is constantly increasing, is engaged in active work during the entire college year, in the greater part of which meetings are held daily.

Dr. E. O. Haven, formerly President of the University, delivered the annual address before the Association on Sunday evening, the 31st inst. The large church used on this occasion was crowded to its utmost capacity, and quite a number were unable to obtain admittance. The subject of the discourse was the theory of Mr. Charles Darwin, and its bearing upon the Scriptures. As was anticipated, no one went away unsatisfied. Mr. Darwin's case was strongly stated, with all candor and fairness, and, with the same sweepings, it met its appointed fate. The discourse throughout was lucid and argumentative, and impressed a conviction of the truths uttered upon the minds of all present.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture, the other evening, under the direction of the Lecture Association, upon Street-Life in Europe. Mr. Phillips has always drawn crowded houses whenever he has lectured before the students, and his recent lecture did not prove an exception. The subject was treated in a manner so different from what men in these days of sensational lecturers are accustomed to expect from the announcement of such and kindred subjects, that all were happily disappointed. The lecturer evolved from his subject some great truths, which are generally unheeded by the mass of American citizens, and which would be of invaluable assistance to one called to the administration of Governmental affairs, in case he should be brought into diplomatic negotiations with foreign Powers.

The lectures of the Rev. Dr. Cocker, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University, which are delivered every Sunday afternoon, and are designed to establish, in spite of arguments presented by infidels and skeptics, the historical truth of the Old Testament, have been attended with such success [illegible] to be published in pamphlet form, under the direction of the Senior class.

The results of the recent examinations confirm the announcement by the Faculty that the standard of scholarship is to be raised as rapidly as possible. About one-third of the Freshman class—that is, about 70—received one or more conditions. A few have been dismissed from college because of failure in examination. Some 40 [illegible] were conditioned in various studies, [illegible] of them experienced the difficulty in mathematics. [illegible] have revived the time-honored custom of burning "Phil-i-cus," as they term it. A few evenings since they celebrated this occasion, assisted by Sophomores and Freshmen, with torches and midnight harangues upon the College Campus. All were masked, and marched in solemn conclave, to the music of a brass band organized especially for the occurrence. There has not been a single disturbance between the students and the citizens of Ann Arbor this year. Yet Ann Arbor is under a stronger police force, in comparison with its size, than even Detroit. The police threaten to deprive the students of many privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and which they have come to regard as their rights. The students themselves are disposed to keep the peace, but are far from being pleased with the manner in which they have been treated by these city officials. W. T. U.

THE LOWERYS.

Something About the North Carolina Bandits.

How They Became Outlaws.

Scuffletown, in the swamps of Robeson County, N. C., has been the headquarters of the Lowery family, whose name has become famous by their long escape from the clutches of the law. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus describes the place:

The stranger who expects to see in Scuffletown any approach to a municipal settlement will be disappointed. It is the name of a tract of several miles, covered at wide intervals with huts and log cabins of the rudest and simplest construction, sometimes a half dozen of these huts being proximate. Two or three places to sell a low character of spirits exist where the dwellings are densest. The people have few or no horses, but often keep a kind of stunted ox to haul their short, rickety carts, and a man with such a bovine nubbin and a pair of old wheels is esteemed rich; yet, living upon such land and for so many years, the mulattoes of Scuffletown would have esteemed themselves well to do had they enjoyed any security from their white neighbors. They had little more equity before a jury than negroes, and it was no great offense to violate their asylums and court their wives and daughters. The whole Lowery war afterward began with Brant Harris keeping in a sort of servile concubinage some girls courted by the Lowerys.

The Lowerys have a mixture of white, Indian, and negro blood, and during the late war were first on the rebel side, afterward sympathizing with the Government, sheltering escaped Union prisoners and rebel deserters.

Allen Lowery, the father of the bandit leader, married a woman by the name of Mary Combes, and settled on the south side of Black Swamp, in a desert-looking wilderness, and was the father of Patrick, Purdie, Andrew, Sinclair, William, Thomas, Stephen, Calvin, Henry, Berry, and Mary.

Old Allen Lowery was a good, peaceable citizen, and well liked. He was a great hunter in his young days. With his neighbors—Barnes, McNair, Moore, and others—he was willing to share his last cent. All his boys were mechanics with him, and the family got on smoothly and industriously until the summer of 1864, when three "Yankee" prisoners escaped, among many, from the pen at Florence, S. C. They made their way to the house of Allen Lowery, and were comparatively safe, as nearly all the white people were in the Confederate army, and the State laws would not allow the mulattoes to enlist in the ranks. The Scuffletowners were mustered in only as cooks, &c., or conscripted to work on the breastworks about Wilmington.

THE FIRST MURDER.

Henry Berry Lowery grew up with his father, a carpenter, and a hunter. He was noticed to be a boy of good appearance, quiet address, pleasing and modest enough, but also to cherish deep resentments and to readily take affront. His eyes had hidden in them, and prompt to come forth on provocation, the hazel Indian lights, and when he was ordered to the sand pits, below Wilmington, to do laborer's duty, at the age of 17, he ran away, and returned to Scuffletown, where he was repeatedly hunted, and by none more than by John A. Barnes, his father's next neighbor, and by J. Brant Harris, a white man of bad character, who domineered over Scuffletown. He remained for many months between the swamps and the shanties, and was joined by Steve Lowery and other relatives and acquaintances. Unable to work for a living under these conditions, the party had to forage upon the whites, and thus, insensibly, formed vagabond and desperate habits, in which, there is reason to believe, they found apt tutors in some escaped Union prisoners who had made their way from Florence, S. C., by the light of the North Star straight into Scuffletown, and who, to avoid capture, hid in back and lumber swamps with the young Lowerys, Strongs, and Oxendines. Bloody example, the self-reliance of an outcast, and distaste for peaceful pursuits, soon overcame Henry Berry Lowery, and he grew to hate the slaveholders and to identify himself ideally with the wrongs of all the mulatto settlement.

BRANT HARRIS.

This fellow was a bluff, swaggering, cursing, red-faced bully, entrusted by the rebel county authorities with keeping the peace in Scuffletown and hunting up deserters and conscripts, and he meantime gained a penny by "farming a turpentine orchard," selling rum, etc. He looked like a slave-dealer, and was the terror of the poor wretches of Scuffletown, whom he used to flog, unroof, and insult at will. Being a libidinous wretch he took possession of some of the lightest damsels in the settlement, and one of these was courted honorably by a cousin of young Henry Berry Lowery.

Seeing the white man so much at the hut of his girl, one of the young Lowerys threatened among his people to kill Brant Harris, if he did not let her alone. This being reported to Harris, he was seized either with apprehension or rage, knowing, perhaps, the Indian qualities of the Lowery lads. He, therefore, put himself in ambush to kill the lad who threatened him, but, by mistake, shot the wrong Lowery, the brother of the boy he hunted.

This mistake made Brant Harris aware that his present peril was greater than before, for he had now raised the savage ire of all the Lowerys and their Indian kin. He therefore seized both the brothers of his victim as persons who owed military service on the fortifications of Wilmington, and was deputed to march them from Scuffletown to Lumberton. On the way this monster deliberately murdered both boys, and one of the three, at least, was found with his skull beaten in by a bludgeon. A fourth brother made his escape to the Lowerys, and joined Henry Berry Lowery, who vowed to kill Brant Harris at sight.

The foregoing is thus ingeniously paraphrased by Colonel Wishart in his book, said to be designed for publication, part of which, in manuscript, I had the privilege of examining:

"A man by the name of Brant Harris, who had been a sutler and turpentine merchant at Red Banks, had a dispute with the Lowerys (charged to be about stolen chickens), and he finally killed three cousins of Henry Berry Lowery, named Jarman, George, and Bill."

Now there is no record that the Lowerys in question were not as respectable as Brant Harris, and it was several years before Henry Berry Lowery's victims amounted to three.

Brant Harris weighed 250 pounds. His character may be inferred from the fact that some of the inmates of his surviving family have given birth to mulatto children.

THE MURDERER OF BARNES.

Before the fugitives in the woods and kinsmen of the Lowerys had dealt out retribution to Brant Harris, the family of Allen Lowery had become embroiled with their nearest neighbor, a bachelor named John A. Barnes. This Barnes was a fine hunter, and could track the fugitives with his practised eye through the swamps, so that he was an obstacle to them as well as an enemy. The following is Captain Wishart's version of this assassination, the first in point of time committed by Lowery's hand:

After the escaped prisoners from Florence reached the Scuffletown district they made the acquaintance and sought the hospitality of Allen Lowery's family. Henry Berry, Stephen and William Lowery, wishing to give their new friends good table fare, went to the neighboring farm of Mr. Barnes, their oldest acquaintance, and stole two of his best hogs, two miles distant, carted them home, and salted them nicely away for long consumption. Barnes followed the cart track to Allen Lowery's house, saw the remnants of the butchering and cleaning, and getting out an officer and a search warrant, swore to his mark on the ears of the hogs, as found on the rejected heads among the offal. The three young Lowerys—Henry, Steve and Bill—were nowhere to be found.

Barnes requested old man Lowery, and all his boys, henceforth to keep off his land, or he should help to forward them to the batteries to work involuntarily.

Here the struggle commenced and threats passed and repassed.

On the 12th day of December, 1864, while James P. Barnes was going to the Clay Valley Post Office, a distance of one mile to the Post Office at the store of Captain W. P. Mores), he was waylaid half way by H. B. Lowery and Bill Lowery (as supposed or charged by the Yankees), and shot. He fell, with twenty buckshot in his breast and side, and then Henry Berry Lowery deliberately walked up to him with a shot gun, and, although Barnes cried "Don't shoot me again, I am a dying man," the young mulatto Indian, then not more than 16 or 17 years of age, replied: "You are the man who swore to shoot me," and fired another load into his face, shooting off part of the cheek. The whole party then crept into the swamp and disappeared.

Some of the members, hearing the shooting and hallooing, hurried up and heard the dying statement of Barnes that Henry Berry Lowery was his murderer.

Soon afterward these young men went to the house of W[illegible] widow McNair for the purpose of robbing [illegible] a Confederate Colonel. The sick [illegible] there lent his pistol to the widow, who wounded one of the robbers, and they carried him off to Colonel Drake's some distance away, and ordered Widow Nash, the only person in the house to attend to him till well, on pain of death. The man recovered in perfect secrecy.

THE SECOND VICTIM.

It now became Brant Harris' turn. The young Tuscarora who had taken the first life without a shudder—and that the life of a man generally reputed to be a good neighbor and useful man—built himself a "blind" or curtain of brush and old logs, and as Brant rode by in his buggy, near Bale's store, in the early part of 1865, he was riddled with buckshot. His horse ran away and carried him a considerable distance. Few people sympathized with Harris, although all were now aware of the existence of a savage band of outlaws in the swamps, who resisted and baffled all means to bring them in.

Before any efficient means could be adopted to arrest young Lowery, and his brothers and associates in the intricacies of Back Swamp, the army of General Sherman, making the grand march, swept on by Cheraw and Rockingham to Fayetteville, and the foragers of "bummers" who strayed out on the flanks, pounced upon Robeson County.

ALLEN LOWERY'S OFFENCE.

At Scuffletown they found in the Lowerys guides, [illegible], and entertainers, who posted them as to the *status* of the leading rebels of the county, the wealthiest homesteads, and such other matters as a rapacious soldiery would wish to know. Some of the Lowery boys went out with the troops and brought home part of the spoils. At this period an execution had been levied on old Allen Lowery, and his son Bill was, at law, proprietor of the house and ground where the old man and his wife resided. Bill had probably had association with that part of the family which had fled to the swamps, but there is no testimony that old Allen had ever committed any robberies. His son William, the new master of the place, governed the old man, who was now 65 years of age.

DEATH OF THE OUTLAW'S FATHER.

When Sherman's army had passed on to Fayetteville and Raleigh the malignant rage of the people of Robeson County turned upon this old citizen and the helpless part of his family. They little knew what a young demon they were to arouse for seven ensuing years in the wild boy who resided in the swamps, and whose motto was to be inflexibly, "Blood for blood!"

They resolved that the Lowerys were then committed adherents of the Yankees, that the blood of Barnes and Harris was unaccounted for, and that it was necessary to make an example of somebody in Scuffletown to teach them that the end of slavery was not yet the colored man's triumph. Blind, inconsiderate, brutal ill-will, and cruelty were at the bottom of this movement. It started between Floral College and what is now called Shoe Heel. A member of the gang was a Presbyterian preacher named Coble or Cobill, an old apostle, exhorter, and Pharisee of slavery, and one of the leaders in it was Murdoch MacLain, who, six years afterward, tumbled out of his buggy, shot through and through by Henry Berry Lowery.

They, among twenty others, marched upon old Allen Lowery's cabin, and dragged out the old man and his wife, and two of the sons found on the premises, Sinclair and Bill. Searching the cabin, they found several articles said to have been filched from the white neighbors. This was justification enough.

They carried the old people off to a safe nook, and there went through the farce of examining them. The devil's own priest—Coble or Cobill—had got a prayer ready to make at the execution, and to make his holy role hypocritically consistent, he pleaded for the life of Sinclair Lowery. The negroes says these white Ku-Klux made the condemned people of the family dig their own graves.

They stood the old man, at 65 years of age, up beside his son, both of them enduring the ordeal with Indian stoicism, and, by the light of blazing torches, as one account relates, shot them to death with duck-shot and ball. Coble, or Cobill, got off his prayer and perhaps his gun. Before they shot the father and son, they endeavored, with blanched fear of the vengeance of the North, to make the poor old wife of Allen Lowery confess to some justification for their act by pointing their pieces at her, and firing volleys over her head until she was nearly paralyzed with fear.

From a thicket near at hand, Henry Berry, the son of Allen Lowery, saw the volley fired which laid his brother and father bleeding on the ground. There he swore eternal vengeance against the perpetrators of the act. Fourteen citizens have paid part of that penalty in the succeeding seven years. He has been the greatest scourge the South ever knew from one of the inferior race, and has developed a cunning, bloodthirstiness, activity and courage unmatched in the history of his race. Some have compared him with Nat Turner.

HENRY BERRY LOWERY AND NAT TURNER.

The insurrection of Nat Turner took place in Southampton County, Va., August, 1831, just over the line from Halifax County, N. C., where the grandfather of the Lowerys lived. In Southampton County, as in Halifax, abode Indians, a few of whom still remain—the Nottoways. Nat Turner was the senior of Henry Berry Lowery, and was 31 years of age and a slave. He was a praying ignoramus and believed himself inspired to kill off the whites, which he commenced, with four disciples, by killing 55 men, women, and children. The insurrection lasted only two days, and after hiding several weeks the leader was caught and hanged.

Henry Berry Lowery has never been caught and hanged. He is a bloodthirsty, remorseless, able bandit leader.

INDIANA.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Fort Wayne—Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 8.—Hon. John Colerick, of this city, after an illness of nine weeks, died last night. January 4 he had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Since that time he has had several hemorrhages, and suffered intensely. Mr. Colerick was one of the leading lawyers of the State, and had practiced law since 1839. Two years ago he was the Democratic nominee for Congress, and was spoken of prominently as the coming candidate in that contest. The several courts of the city adjourned in the morning, out of respect for the deceased. A meeting of members of the Bar was held, and Committees on resolutions and arrangements for attending the funeral were appointed. His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Kendallville, Ind., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, nearly $4,000; slight insurance. Cause unknown.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Mail, Baggage and Two Passenger Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—About a Dozen Persons Injured—None Killed—The Mail Car and Mails Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.—A passenger train, this morning, from this city for New York, was thrown from the track two miles below the Springfield depot. While the train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the locomotive struck a broken rail. The engine and the Adams Express car passed over the break, but the four following cars, the baggage, mail, smoking, and an ordinary passenger car—went down an embankment. The sleeping cars did not run off the embankment. No one was injured in the mail cars, and not more than ten or twelve persons were injured—it is believed none fatally. Among those hurt, mostly by bruises and wounds in the head and sides, was Admiral De Rohan, of France, in the [illegible]. It is considered wonderful that none were killed. The mail car caught fire and was destroyed, with a large amount of mail matter.

WISCONSIN.

Meeting of the State Dairymen's Association.

WATERTOWN, March 8.—An adjourned meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was held at the Lincoln House, in this city, last evening. B. R. Hinkley, President of the State Agricultural Society; Stephen Faville, President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, and a number of other gentlemen prominent in agricultural matters were present. The preliminary arrangements were settled for a complete and thorough organization of the dairy interests of the State. The movement bids fair to be one of great and growing importance to manufacturers of butter and cheese, as well as to purchasers. Suitable accommodations have been secured for the meeting of the Association and the exhibition of their products, and it was decided to hold semi-monthly days of sale, commencing on the first Wednesday in June next, to continue during the season every alternate Wednesday.

Living Without Eating.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Kate Donovan, 21 years of age, was employed in the first part of 1869 in the rag and cotton waste concern of William S. Arms, and just three years ago last Wednesday, met an accident there which has influenced her whole life since. Another girl gave her a push, in sport, and she fell upon a barrel, striking her right side, and the other girl falling upon her. She did not think at the time that she was hurt much, but felt some inward pain, and, as is now evident, received some internal injury. From that time she commenced throwing up her food, but remained at her work until the following Saturday afternoon, when she was obliged to give up and take to her bed. Since that hour she has been bedridden, and the trouble which manifested itself at the outset has been constantly increasing. At first she was fed with about her usual food, but this proved so repulsive to her stomach that it was gradually reduced, both in quantity and quality, until she subsisted wholly on jellies.

Meantime a large number of physicians were called in succession to prescribe for her, but acknowledged that they could do nothing for her, and generally predicted that she would live but a short time. The medicines were expelled from her stomach as promptly as food was, and her case seemed indeed hopeless. But she continued to survive for months without medical aid, and has been seen by no physician for nearly two years, except last July, when her father, John Donovan, a workman at Wason's, died, and when the physician declared that she must quickly follow. At that time she was able to take a little lemonade, but that, as well as stimulants of all kinds and food in every form, being rejected by her stomach, she has since subsisted—such is the extraordinary claim—upon water alone, and very little of that.

Of course, this is too much for belief; but it should be said that those who know Mrs. Donovan best—a good many very respectable people—actually do believe it. They say that they have found her, in an acquaintance of a dozen years or more, a woman of strict honesty and truthfulness, and she would certainly appear incapable of carrying on a long course of fraud. The motive for such a course, if she had adopted it, was not pecuniary profit, as she had not sought to give her affliction publicity, and has never asked, or taken money from visitors, although a washerwoman with six children, most of them dependent on her for support.

She lived in an upstairs tenement in a little court opening out of Liberty street, and the place, though in an Irish quarter, is scrupulously neat, in all her part of it. The girl who lives without eating is in a respectably furnished little room, the window curtain of which is kept down, as is said, to favor her eyes. She appears to experience no discomfort, however, when it is raised, and the light discloses a black-eyed and black-haired girl, with comely features and fair complexion. She is not emaciated, as would be supposed after such extraordinary abstinence from food, but her countenance has a peculiarly transparent, almost corpse-like appearance. She is able to turn a little in bed, but her strength is very gradually waning, and with the cough she now has, it would seem, as it seemed two years ago, that her stay upon earth must be brief. Her mind appears to be clear, although she speaks but little, and that is in a whisper.

NEW YORK.

Another Church Scandal Brought to Light.

Set-to Between a Son-in-Law of Connolly and a Tribune Editor.

The Money, Stock, and Gold Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHURCH SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A church scandal has been developed in this city which threatens to match the Huston affair. Rev. Abraham B. Carter, of the Church of the Holy Saviour (Episcopal), in Twenty-fifth street, and residing with his wife and family on Lexington avenue, has caused the arrest of Miss Emma R. Couch, a young and beautiful lady, whom he charges with an attempt to blackmail him by pretending to be his seduced victim. The examination of the case has been postponed till next Monday, Miss Couch being released on the responsibility of her counsel, E. Delafield Smith. She is a blonde, with modest demeanor and well educated. Her parents live in Connecticut, and she has been a school-teacher in New York for two years and a half. Her story is that she made the acquaintance of the Rev. Carter, while attending his church, and insists positively that he seduced her on the occasion of her visit to him in the vestry of the church. She alleges that the illicit intercourse was kept up for several months, some times in assignation houses, and that she became *enceinte*, and the Rev. Carter then sent her to a Bleecker street abortionist, promising to give her one hundred dollars a month. This he did for seven months, and then suspended payment; when two months in arrears she sent a man on Sunday, Feb. 25, to refresh his memory. Rev. Dr. Carter swears that this agent visited him in the vestry of the church on that date, accused him of having seduced Miss Couch in that very vestry, and threatened exposure unless he paid up monthly $100. Dr. Carter claims that he spurned the man from his presence. Next day he received a letter of several pages from Miss Couch, who upbraided him and said:

"As sure as there was a God in Heaven; as true as there is a Hell to which your soul will be sent, I do here swear that if another Sabbath dawns upon this Earth and you go to preach in the Church you have defiled in such a filthy way, I will go separately to each one of your congregation. As long as I live and am able to take step or hold a pen, I will never let you alone. Your wife and children shall see what you have made of me." EMMA R. COUCH.

On receiving the letter Dr. Carter consulted his lawyer, Elbridge T. Gerry, and they decided to arrest Miss Couch, and her agent for attempted blackmailing. Rev. Carter says the charge is totally false, though he admits he knew Miss Couch as an attendant at his church, and that she repeatedly visited him in the vestry to procure religious books. When Miss Couch was arrested she had just visited Carter's house according to his pre-arrangement with the police. She demanded the $100 regularly, and he refused, and defied her. She left and was arrested on the street, but betrayed no alarm; said she could prove her charge, and only regretted publicity for her friends' sake. The trial takes place next week, and is eagerly looked for by the friends of both parties. Dr. Carter has been Rector of the Church of the Holy Saviour for several years, and has stood high among the New York Episcopal ministers.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

The fight which occurred to-day at 3 p.m. in the *Tribune* editorial room between W. F. G. Shanks, City Editor of the *Tribune*, and Hon. Joel A. Fithian, son of ex-Comptroller Connolly, was caused by a local article in this morning's *Tribune* giving a report that Connolly had fled, and mentioning that he had only escaped the Pennsylvania Penitentiary through the Governor's pardon, on a promise to leave the State. During the morning John Graham called at the editorial room of the *Tribune* to make an explicit denial of the report, and in the afternoon the highly indignant son-in-law entered the *Tribune* office and asked for Whitelaw Reid. He was referred to Mr. Shanks, and met that gentleman at the foot of the stairs. Fithian questioned Shanks hotly, and Shanks replied disdainfully. Fithian seized him by the collar. Shanks put his hand in his pocket, as if for a pistol, and Fithian struck him with his fist in the face, smashing his glasses and knocking him down. This is Fithian's story. Shanks says he was struck with a cane, but instantly mastered Fithian, pushing him down on the steps, and pounding him till he yelled enough. Fithian says Shanks cried for assistance like a bull calf, and Shanks asserts that Fithian pleaded pitiably to be permitted to get up. Only one man saw the encounter, and he says Shanks was undoubtedly on top. Fithian's hat was wrecked, but he escaped black eyes. Shanks has an oblong scratch on his nose. During the day Mrs. Connolly endeavored to see Mr. Greeley to secure a retraction, but Mr. Greeley is not in the city.]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

The *Sun* will have a new Presidential ticket in this morning. Trumbull for President and Greeley for Vice President.

THE RAILWAY SHARES MARKET

has been feverish throughout the day. Erie retained undisputed sway, and, though dropping back from 36¾ to 35¾, finally became buoyant at 37, closing strong at 36⅞. In consequence of the impending injunction Pacific Mail declined and closed at 60⅞. Express strong and higher, Wells being reached in the Wells & Fargo, and 70 in the United States. It is said that the latter is to be converted into stock, carrying annual dividends of 8 per cent.

GOLD

dull but firm at 110⅛@110¼.

THE MONEY MARKET

was more active to-day. During the morning call loans were quoted at 7 currency to 9 gold, closing at the latter figure, with some rumors of an intended lock-up movement.

GOVERNMENTS

closed strong and firm, though the demand is quiet. Union Pacific closed at 36⅜.

[To the Associated Press.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A block of buildings on Eighth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, was burned this morning. Loss, $75,000.

INSANE ASSAULT.

George A. Purdy, at Newburg, yesterday, during a fit of insanity, attempted to kill his mother and two sisters, maiming them with a fire-shovel, and cutting them with a razor. He was finally secured by the neighbors, and sent to the hospital.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

It is stated that the recall of the Spanish Minister, Roberts, who is to be replaced by Admiral Polo, is an anti-American movement on the part of Spain, which our Government fully comprehends, and is steadily preparing for the breach which Polo will undoubtedly bring about as soon as he takes his position as Minister at Washington.

REMOVALS.

A Legislative Committee at Albany, last evening, agreed to report a bill to remove Mayor Hall, Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, and Corporation Attorney Tom Fields, of New York City.

A FAILURE.

The Internationals unsuccessfully endeavored to get up a public demonstration yesterday of the unemployed workingmen of this city, and induce the Government to furnish them employment.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The property on which the Western Union Telegraph Company proposes to build a new edifice was originally purchased for Louis Napoleon, through Dr. Evans, for $480,000. The ex-Emperor now sells it for $840,000.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers from London to-day, per China, were Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and J. P. Bigelow, chief of the loan division of the Treasury Department.

ASSAULT.

W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, was assaulted this afternoon in his office by Joel A. Fithian, son-in-law of ex-Comptroller Connolly. Fithian was angered at an article in the *Tribune* this morning. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BARNARD'S CASE.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was examined by the Judiciary Committee to-day in reference to the charges against Judge Barnard. Orton testified that he could find no record of a telegram from Mr. Coleman to Judge Barnard urging the latter to take the first train to this city to take action in the Erie business.

David Dudley Field testified before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to-day that he had never met Judge Barnard in his life outside of a court of law until on the occasion of Fisk's funeral, and that he had never been in Judge Barnard's house. In reply to a question whether he had ever heard from any source that Judge Barnard was actuated by corrupt motives in granting his orders in various Erie litigations, Field answered:

"Yes, I have;" and when asked by whom, replied, "I have seen it in certain newspapers and pamphlets, charges emanating from corrupt, malicious, and stupid men."

Question by Mr. Stickney. To whom do you refer when you speak of malicious, corrupt, and stupid men?

Answer. I refer to Francis C. Barlow, Attorney General of the State of New York, and Albert Stickney.

Mr. Stickney moved that the answer be expunged.

He further testified that Barnard had not issued any order on hearsay and belief without accompanying affidavits.

To-morrow it is understood the Committee will consider charges in relation to a number of references granted to James H. Coleman by Judge Barnard, and the counsel for Judge Barnard will endeavor to prove that there was nothing unusual in this and produce evidence that Judge Barnard had in the month of January given reference to Philip T. Ruckles.

TWEED.

Tweed to-day again said he had no intention of leaving the city, and will give all his enemies a chance to prove their charges. All his bondsmen have signified their willingness to remain, and he can get a couple of million more bail if wanted.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Wm. H. Allen, President of Girard College, has been chosen President of the American Bible Society, which has appropriated $6,600 for Bible works in foreign lands for the ensuing year.

MORE THIEVING.

Justice Fuller, of Morrisiana, was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with receiving a bribe from a prisoner and failing to pay over the sums of money received as fines. Fuller was taken before the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains and held in $5,000 for trial.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all the ports for the week, 40,794 bales; same week last year, 112,424; total since Sept. 1, 2,305,182; last year, 2,880,304. Exports for the week, 47,515; last year, 112,938. Total since Sept. 1, 1,385,047; last year, 1,880,533; stock, 811,080; last year, 679,088. At interior towns, 88,368; last year, 117,217. At Liverpool, 620,000; last year, 768,000. American cotton afloat for England, 190,000; last year, 312,000.

INDIANA.

Railroad Casualty—The Late Park Murder—Suit for Damages.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Yesterday evening at the freight yard of the Jeffersonville, Indiana Railroad, John Earley, while coupling cars, was thrown on the track and a car passed over his right leg, mangling it horribly. The man resisted amputation, which the surgeons say is necessary in order to save his life.

John Taylor, son of Squire Taylor, one of the negroes hung by the mob on suspicion of complicity in the Park murder, in Clark County, Ind., is about to bring suit for $25,000 damages in the United States Court, at New Albany, against George Baxter, Sheriff of the county, alleging that Baxter did not use proper diligence to prevent the hanging.

PACIFIC COAST.

Suicide of a Cincinnatian—Five Seamen Drowned—Protest Against the Granting of Part of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Samuel Spiller, aged 23, recently from Cincinnati, shot himself dead last night. Cause unknown.

Captain Brennan and four sailors, of the schooner Minnie Bell, were drowned in attempting to land freight at Point Sal.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, this afternoon, unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the projected granting of the use of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and a memorial to Congress protesting in behalf of the commercial interests of the State against the grant. The memorial states that the Company has already secured from that grant sixty acres in the harbor of San Francisco.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The barometer will continue falling from the upper lakes to the Eastern Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic, with the lowest moving northeasterly over Southern Michigan, and probably over, or a little north of, the lower lakes, preceded in its northern half by brisk easterly and northeasterly winds, and on its southern half by fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds. The area of snow will extend during the night from Ohio to New England, and northward; the area of rain from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather with southerly winds will prevail during the night over the South Atlantic States, the latter veering to westerly and northwesterly by Saturday evening. The barometer will rise during to-night, with westerly and northwesterly winds west of and through out the Mississippi Valley, and extend eastward on Saturday over the Upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley and Eastern Gulf States, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

Murder and Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Chas. H. Burklin, living at 312 South Fifth street, shot his wife about 7 o'clock this evening, and then shot himself. Mrs. Burklin has two wounds, one just below the nipple, the other in the abdomen, and is lying in a critical condition. Burklin's wound is in the centre of the forehead, and although he is not dead yet, he cannot recover. Burklin is represented as a worthless, dissipated man, and very abusive to his wife, while she is said to be a very estimable woman, and has supported her husband the past two years. The immediate cause of the shooting seems to have been Mrs. Burklin's announcement this evening that she designed to apply for a divorce.

The Centennial Commissioners' Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The Centennial Commissioners were conveyed to Fairmount Park this morning, and, after partaking of a banquet at the Pavilion, inspected the two sites proposed for the projected exhibition buildings. During the banquet, Morton McMichael, President of the Park Commission, formally welcomed the Centennial Commissioners to the scene of their future labors. A response was made by President J. R. Hawley, of the Centennial Commissioners.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Wallace, while adjusting a belt in the grindstone pit of the ax works in Pittsburgh, was caught by the belt and his body drawn through, literally crushing it.

—The Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas have called a State Convention, to assemble on the 18th of June at Little Rock.

—President Grant was present, last night, at a banquet given by merchants to John W. Forney, on his retirement as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

—Shea, Barret, and Sherrick, the three survivors of the Cabot street, Boston, case of suffocation, have recovered consciousness, and are pronounced out of danger.

—The house of Captain Bryant, at Machiasport, Me., was burned yesterday morning. Captain Bryant, together with his wife and two granddaughters, perished in the fire.

—It turns out that Hiram C. Hodge, Democrat, was elected last Thursday to fill the legislative vacancy in the Third district of Jackson County, Mich., by a small majority. The district has been strongly Republican, but much apathy seems to have prevailed.

—On Thursday night some miscreant fired into a party of young people who were returning from a social gathering at the house of Rev. A. B. Kendig, in Cedar Rapids, hitting a son of Mr. Tisdale in the knee, inflicting a serious wound.

—On Thursday last, Mr. S. Levi, of Cedar Rapids, held a pistol in his hands, and in a playful manner pointed it toward his body, saying: "Here goes my life!" It proved to be loaded, and the ball entered his side just below the heart, inflicting probably a mortal wound.

—All letters mailed in Boston after 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday last, for points south of Springfield, Mass., were destroyed by the burning of the mail car at the accident on the Boston & Albany Railroad. The letters for Albany and the West were saved, and forwarded to their destination.

—A large meeting was held at Manchester, N. H., on Thursday last, under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries, whose headquarters are at Chicago. Addresses were made by General T. F. Bourke, Charles M. Bowley, Captain Augustus E. Costeller, of New York, Henry T. Millods, of New York, Secretary, presided. The speakers advocated a high protective tariff, but denied that they acted in the interest of any political party.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The four-story brick building, northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, occupied as a wholesale boot and shoe factory by McAuley, Yoe & Co., was badly wrenched on Thursday evening, owing to the accumulation of snow upon the roof. The latter fell in, carrying two floors along with it, and doing great damage to the stock of the establishment. The accident occurred just half an hour after the employes had left the place, otherwise the loss of life must have been terrible. The noise of the fall startled the neighborhood and set every property-holder along the avenue to clearing off his roof. This necessary process is often accompanied with danger to pedestrians. A gentleman, whose name has not been ascertained, was stunned at 7 o'clock last evening while passing beneath Field & Leiter's great store, on the corner of Madison and Market streets. The snow was thrown off recklessly from that building, and many others throughout the burnt district. The police should compel all persons, who have buildings fronting on streets, to carry the snow to the rear portion and fling it into the alley-way. Otherwise serious accidents will result from the carelessness of workmen. As a general thing, the new buildings have borne the storm like veterans.

—Captain Hickey has had on his hands at the Armory for nearly a week, a span of heavy drab bay horses, fifteen and a half hands high, with a square box buggy (side springs) and two sets of double harness, the bags containing which are marked "W. M. Herbert."

The railroads are all running on time and trains arrive and depart at the usual hours. The delays of Thursday were only temporary, and the effects of the storm have been partly overcome by the vigorous use of snow plows, aided by the partial thaw of last evening. The burnt district is covered two feet deep in most parts with an unsightly mixture of mud and sand, which, when the sun comes out, will form the most execrable slush that ever tendered walking an affliction. If there is a city scavenger, or if the Board of Public Works has anything to say in the matter, the streets and sidewalks, at least in the more frequented portions of the city, should be rendered moderately passable, if not absolutely clear. The latter would be too much to expect, after the execrable weather of the last two days.

Suicide of a Boy from Shame.

A very sad occurrence took place in the town of Eagle, Portland County, Mich., a few days ago. Frederick Scaddin, a boy of 16, and step-son of Monroe Whitmore, was prevailed upon by a larger boy, who, it is reported, had escaped from the Reform School, to take a sum of money from the house of his step-father, with the intention of running away. He had been treated very indulgently, and it was evident that he began to repent of the step he had taken almost immediately after, but feared to break his promise with the boy. The plan was finally carried out, the money stolen, and the boy left his home in the evening. He told another boy of his plans, and these were communicated to his father in less than two hours, who at once started out to find him. Meanwhile, the poor boy had thoroughly repented, and, although late at night, started back for his home. On his way he met a young man who had been apprised of the facts, who thoughtlessly said to him, "Young man, you had better look out for yourself, for your father is after you with the Sheriff."

This terribly frightened him, and directly after, seeing his father's team coming with two men in the wagon, he believed what the young man told him to be true, and getting over the fence hid until they passed. He then went on toward home, and when near the house was seen by his mother, who went to him and said: "Freddy, you have come back, haven't you? Come into the house." "No, mother," he said, "I have been too wicked; I cannot come into the house." His mother put her hand on his shoulder and tried to persuade him to come in and that everything would be made right. "No, mother," he repeated, "I have been so wicked I cannot go in, and I am going to shoot myself," and as he said it he put a small pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect about two inches above and a little back of the right ear, and passed straight across his head, lodging inside the skull on the other side. Medical aid was procured, but the wound was pronounced fatal.

A DARING SWINDLER.

"Failure of the Geneva Watch Company"—How a Pack of Rascals Overreached Themselves.

From the New York Tribune, March 5.

One of the boldest and most successful swindlers that has ever met with even ephemeral success in this city was temporarily suppressed yesterday by Judge Sedgwick of the Superior Court. Henry P. Elias, a well-known rascal who has been connected with many swindling operations, has for a long time carried on successfully the oroide jewelry business, and has so far evaded the law by means of various technalities. About a year ago he devised, in company with M. Rubens and Charles Loewenstein, a plan whereby the people of this city and country might be defrauded by a more extensive scheme than any previous one which even he, with all his ingenuity, had been able to concoct. It was arranged, accordingly, that one of his associates should go to Switzerland and buy the discarded wheels and works which different manufacturers of watches are compelled, on account of fractures or irregularities in shape, to throw away, that these pieces should be placed in cases composed of oroide, or "composition" containing from four to six karats of gold, and that having made up a large number of these watches, the confederate should consign them to Elias, who should offer them for sale in this city as first-class gold watches. It was also arranged, after a sufficient quantity should have been made, to announce in the different newspapers here that the great Geneva Watch Company, of Geneva, Switzerland, had lately failed, and had consigned its property to various firms in this country to sell, and that the emergency had enabled these firms (who were to be credited with the advertisements) to sell the watches at one-half the usual price, in order to realize on the property within a short time.

The watches were made up as proposed, brought through the Custom House at this port, but entered as composition—which seems to be the only honest statement made by the concern—and held here in reserve to await the arrival of the European partner, who with the others was to map out the final plan of selling them to the best advantage. The conspirators had learned from experience that fraud and deception, if they appear boldly, backed by immense placards, and located in a leading thoroughfare, are not regarded with suspicion, but are apt to pass unquestioned, and success is thereby in a measure assured. Acting on this knowledge, one of their number about two months ago called on the owner of the premises No. 763 Broadway, and represented himself as Mr. Stanley, of the firm of Brown, Stanley & Co., who, he stated, were agents of the great Geneva Watch Company of Switzerland, which had become bankrupt, and had consigned its property to them in connection with Messrs. Lee, Bradley & Bro., and J. R. Elkhart, Jr., the other agents in this country. It is hardly necessary to state that these firms existed only in the imagination of the speaker, and may have been either Elias, Rubens or Loewenstein, or all three together. A bargain was struck, and Rubens hired the first floor of the premises by the month, with the privilege of retaining it at the same price for five months more if he desired.

After advertisements had duly appeared in the daily newspapers, mentioning at length the forthcoming sale at half price, by Brown, Stanley & Co.; Lee, Bradley & Bro., and J. R. Elkhart, Jr., agents, at No. 763 Broadway, of the watches of the great "Geneva Watch Company," the adventurers opened their store to the public on Feb. 26, at 8 a.m. Large placards appeared in the windows and on the walls of the sale-room. Purchasers were informed that "solid gold and silver watches" were "sold at half price and warranted," and customers were invited to carry their newly-bought treasures to Tiffany & Co., and Ball, Black & Co., who, the notice stated, would assure them of the great value of their purchases. A great crowd of people flowed into the store when it opened, and large numbers of watches were sold during the entire day. The swindlers, encouraged by their success, determined to make a bolder move, and accordingly on the second day they offered for sale more bogus watches held in reserve and marked "United States Watch Company," "American Watch Company," and with other forged American trade-marks. They seem to have become so reckless and emboldened by their unexpected success as to take no account of chances; and when customers expressed a preference for American watches they offered those articles for sale at correspondingly low rates, marked with the different names of watch companies whose watches the customers preferred. The low prices at which they offered their watches was of course the great inducement which drew crowds to their store. They sold their reputed gold watches as low as $15, and their "solid silver" watches as low as $7. Some of their customers, fearful least they had been defrauded, subjected their new purchases to the test, and took their watches to Tiffany & Co. and Ball, Black & Co., who promptly told them they had been swindled. It is doubtful whether, according to the laws of the State, this swindling concern could have been summarily stopped as its watches have a moiety of the precious metal in their composition, and the works, although damaged and untrustworthy, were made, as represented, in Switzerland; but fraud overreached itself, and, not content with one misrepresentation, the swindlers essayed another, and for selling watches marked with the trade-mark of the American Watch Company they were last evening served with an injunction issued by Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, restraining them from carrying on their fraudulent traffic. The United States Watch Company, of Marion, N. J., and other companies whose trade-marks are used on the bogus watches of these swindlers, were also prepared to move if the American Watch Company had not promptly taken action in the matter, and it is hoped that the schemes of these swindlers will be speedily brought to an end.

A Bogus Emigrant Association—The Saw-Dust Game Revived.

From the New York Evening Post, March 6.

For some months prominent men throughout Europe, noblemen, members of governing bodies, and philanthropists, have been receiving from the firm of "Mason, Morgan & Co., No. 18 Bond street, New York City," circulars introducing to their attention a great "Emigrant Protectory Association." The firm is Ellis H. Elias; the scheme his latest swindle.

The pretended society is announced to look after emigrants on their arrival in this country, and tender them all such care and information as they are most likely to need. A beautiful drawing of a pretended hotel in which they are lodged is sent with the circular, and elegantly-printed cards, adorned with gilt and bronze, are made certificates of life and honorary membership on payment of certain specified sums.

As Elias does all his own printing and allows none of his circulars to be seen in this country, his tactics have proved wonderfully successful. Europeans are not so quick to detect frauds of this kind as Americans, and the openness with which the scheme is described, its apparently worthy and necessary object, and the natural sympathy which is felt for the emigrant by his countrymen, have induced persons to whom the circulars have been sent to subscribe freely.

The circulars announce that the society has become pressed for funds, and so both voluntary contributions and the funds from the sale of membership are obtained.

Of course it is the business of the Post Office Detectives to seize all such correspondence, for it is not difficult, when a sham firm, is sending and receiving quantities of letters, to learn their character. But Elias is well versed in the ways of detectives, and a well-founded report says that he pays weekly stipends to two men employed in the Post Office as a reward for their secrecy.

Few persons, unless previously acquainted with the mode in which these "skin" businesses, as they are technically called, are conducted, would see anything strange or dangerous in the appearance of the house No. 18 Bond street. Mason, Morgan & Co., or rather the man or men assuming that title, visited the landlord, a Mr. Gibbons, in November last, furnished, as we learn, with a letter of introduction and recommendation from the proprietors of the Dollar Store. They did not say what their business was, but intimated their willingness to take the first and second floors of the building, and, a most unusual proceeding, to pay the rent, $100 a month, in advance up to the 1st of May. These terms were too good to be lost, as the houses are to be pulled down at that date, and the new tenants straightway set to work to carpet and furnish the front room on the second floor.

In a few days the appearance of the place, its apparently deserted look, the blinds covering two-thirds of the windows, and other suspicious circumstances, attracted the notice of the police, and a watch has been constantly maintained to discover the business of the new firm. The detectives first came to the conclusion that an attempt had been made to revive the old "sawdust" swindle, but they failed to find any satisfactory proofs, and it is only recently that the true character of the business was discovered by them.

The chief difficulty in their way, as usual, was the plan invariably adopted by swindlers of this description, of transacting all their business by means of the Post Office and the express companies. In the present instance great skill has been exhibited, but the police have at last become possessed of facts which will doubtless soon enable them to assume offensive operations.

The rooms occupied by Messrs. Morgan & Co. are on the second floor, and are almost constantly locked. Sometimes one man is present, sometimes two, but neither one nor the other has ever been seen at work by the other inmates of the house. The other parts of the building rented by them, with the exception of one room, are unfurnished and unoccupied, the stairs are uncarpeted, and the whole place looks comfortless and deserted. At first sight it would seem strange that these men should be willing to pay for empty rooms, but on reflection it is easy to understand how disadvantageous it would be for them to be subjected to the constant supervision of persons passing in and out at all hours of the day.

A few months ago the "sawdust swindle" flourished in different parts of this city. Circulars would be sent all over the country offering to sell counterfeit money. The buyer would visit the city, and be shown some genuine bills, and informed that they were the counterfeits. He would pay down a certain sum, with the understanding that his "queer" was to be sent by express. When the package arrived it would be found to be simply a box of sawdust.

The Police and Post Office authorities waged a vigorous war against this swindle, and for some time it seemed dead. Recently, however, it has shown itself on the east side of the city, where several offices have been opened. Most of these offices are in the interest of Ellis H. Elias.

One of these places, at No. 81 Canal street, was closed last week, the police having frightened away the operator. It was in charge of Charles W. Lawson, whose real name is John L. Constantine and who was recently arrested under the name of Robert Earle. Much secrecy was used in carrying on the business.

When a would-be purchaser presented himself the following conversation would be gone through with to prove that he was a genuine dealer:

Purchaser. Mr. Lawson?
Agent. Yes, sir.
P. Backs? (meaning greenbacks.)
A. Yes, sir.
P. Mr. Plato?
A. We can deal.

This shop is now closed.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

DIED.

FLEETWOOD—In this city, March 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, E. W. Morse, Stanley H. Fleetwood, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, March 10, at 2 p.m., from Grace Episcopal Church.

N. Y. papers please copy.

FREER—At Tallahassee, Fla., March 1, Monica D., daughter of L. C. P. and Esther Freer.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 247 Michigan-av., to-day, March 9, at 11 o'clock a.m.

CLARK—In this city, March 7, Julia R., wife of Dr. Chas. M. Clark, and only daughter of R. C. Hamill, aged 29 years.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock from No. 661 Wabash-av.

HINE—March 7, Emily Richards, wife of Fred. M. Hine, aged 24 years.

Funeral services on Sunday at 2 p.m., from 641 West Lake-st.

HALL—March 8, Ann wife of Youngson Hall.

The funeral will take place from the residence, 449 Arnold-st., at 1 o'clock p.m., on the 9th inst., to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANDRIANO—March 8, William Albert, only son of Joseph and Belle Adriano, aged 5 months.

St. Joseph, Mo., papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in five minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Stealing Upon You Like a Thief, Time Tries to rob you of your hair. Baffle him. Fortify the roots and nourish the fibres with Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator. Then they cannot decay or perish, but must flourish and improve. There is nothing in the world to compare with it for invigorating and cleansing the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

A Cold in the Head Affects the Senses, Blinding the eyes, stopping the ears, obscuring the sense of taste, smell, and feeling. Durno's Catarrh Snuff acts like a charm, dispelling the difficulties, and restoring the patient to perfect health. Try it, ye sceptics.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed March 26, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $1 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

It Works to Perfection.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is perfectly harmless.

MACHINERY.

A GOOD 20-HORSE POWER BLANDY PORTABLE engine can be bought cheap; has governor and all complete; used only one month. Address HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO., Janesville, Wis.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 11 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A POWER PUNCHING PRESS, nearly new, in perfect working order; weight 750 lbs; cheap. Apply at Chicago Cutlery Mfg. Co., 177 to 187 Mather-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD PLANING machine, double surfacer and matcher, nearly new, and in perfect order for work, manufactured by J. H. Lester, of New York, at 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A SHINGLE MACHINE WITH jointer and saws, etc; is one of Doty & Lawler's patent, and in complete running order. Address MANKER, MOCKBEE & CO., Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 18½ feet long by 58 inches diameter, containing 56 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill, until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—8 AND 10 HORSE BLANDY ENgine, new and in perfect order, cheap. Can be seen at No. 14 Perch-st., near Hayes School.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draft), mules, harnesses, lap robes, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st. C. BRIGGS. Money advanced on all kinds of goods.

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, STYLISH AND sound; has made 3 minutes. Also a new light driving buggy, shifting top, and harness. Address EARL S. POWERS, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR OF HORSES, LUMber wagon, and harness in exchange for lots. E. T. GARDNER, 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, AND harness at Executor's sale. Apply to C. D. AUSTIN, Executor, 256 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open and top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS, WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroad contractors, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of first class harness in this city can be found at J. A. ISLE'S shop, 113 East Twelfth-st. Give me a call.

HORSES FOR SALE—A FRESH ARRIVAL OF heavy, draught, and business driving horses, at Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $25,000 to $50,000 in a large paying and well-established business, in New York branch of a Chicago firm of undoubted standing. Business pleasant, and knowledge of same easily acquired. Principals only, who can give good references, may address S 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUILDING business with $2,000 to $3,000 cash capital. Business well established; good shop, now full of men at work. Address, for 3 days, O 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $350 IN A GENteel cash business that is paying well. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTERest in a profitable business. Capital required, $10,000 to $20,000. Address S 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 cash capital, to take a half interest in a very profitable manufacturing business. Apply at 123 West Washington-st., by 11 a.m., sharp.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, in the wholesale liquor business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Business long established and favorably known throughout the Northwest. Only parties meaning business may address through the P. O. STIRLING & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY ALREADY established in the grain and produce commission business, would like a partner who can bring a few thousand dollars additional capital, and control some business. Address, with real name, W 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DURHAM MILCH COW at 298 Twenty-ninth-st., corner Butterfield.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 12 FEET DIAMEter, weighing nearly 5 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Mad[ison]-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—A BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER, now at low price. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroads, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—4 PROPELLERS, 3 TUGS, 20 schooners, 10 barks, 2 scows, 1 steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ALL KINDS—SAMPLES at iron-clad office, 161 East Monroe-st. DUNNE & SCANLAN.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING, GALVANIZED IRON tin, and sheet iron, for cars and fire-proof buildings, with our patent elastic joint. S. B. BROWN & CO. Office, 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—PRESSED BRICKS—25,000 and 30,000 for use in March and April. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 169 Michigan-av., cor. Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 8TH OF MARCH, A CALF. Can have the same by calling at 132 Twelfth-st. and paying expenses.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 AND 26 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

50x103 LaSalle-st., near Washington.
[illegible] Sixteenth-st., east of river.

RESIDENCE.

100x175, corner lot with house, Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st.
57x176 on one of the avenues east of Michigan-av. and south of Eighteenth-st., first-class house and grounds, furnished, at a large sacrifice, on long time. Owner leaves the city.
Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st., house and lot 50x175, at a bargain; easy terms.
Michigan-av., first-class marble front, near Thirteenth-st.
Michigan-av., lot 25x175 near Fourteenth-st., very low for cash; must have money.
Michigan-av., lot 25x175 near Fourteenth-st., easy terms.
Michigan-av., lot 44x175 near Fourteenth-st., easy terms; corner lots.
Vincennes-av., new brick house and fine grounds; must have immediate sale.
West Washington-st., new brick house and lot, near Wood, with furniture, $6,[illegible].
Park-av., 2-story marble front and lot; $12,000.
Park-av., 2-story marble front and lot; $11,000.
Park-av., cottage and lots 50x114; $[illegible].
West Washington-st., cottage and lots, 34x155; $3,750.
Wilcox-st., house and lots 35x125; $3,[illegible].
West Madison-st., near Western-av., 75x125.

FOR SALE—BY E. F. ADAMS & CO., 145 WEST Madison-st.:
North Ann-st., two houses and lots.
Ashland-av., four houses and lots; also vacant lots.
Ashley-st., house and lot.
Carpenter-st., house and lot, and lots.
South Canal-st., cheap lots.
Carroll-st., three houses and lots.
Connell-st., two houses and lots.
Fulton-st., three houses and lots, and lots.
Fourth-st., four houses and lots, and lots.
Green-st., house and lot, and lots.
Halsted-st., four houses and lots, and two lots, $1,200 each.
Hubbard-st., two houses and lots, and lots.
Hoyne-st., house and lot.
West Madison-st., 5 houses and lots, and 15 lots.

FOR SALE—30 FEET FRONT ON MADISON-ST., at northwest corner of Franklin-st. Cheap and on easy terms. Possession May 1. This is one of the very best corner lots in Chicago, right by the great wholesale and retail houses of Farwell & Co., and Field, Leiter & Co. Price $38,000, until March 18. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST. TWO lots, each 25x173 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, southwest corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND PAULINA-STS. 40x133 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK. 100X286 FEET, northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST. 50 LOTS CORner of Twelfth-st. and Campbell-av., near Riverside, Boulevard and Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV. TWO LOTS ON Seeley-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50 BY 160 FT ON LAKE-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., or Douglas-place; fine view of the harbor and city front. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST. OUTSIDE FIRE limits, two lots, each 25 by 160 ft on Fulton-st., east of Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RUBLE-ST., OUTSIDE FIRE LIMits, two lots on Ruble-st., near Eighteenth-st. and C. B. & Quincy freight house. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST. TWO-STORY FRAME house; 10 rooms; hot and cold bath, etc.; lot 50x127 feet; No. 112 Hoyne-st., near Adams; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE—NINE brick and three wooden houses, some with all modern improvements. Prices from $5,000 to $17,000 each, on long time and small payments, but little exceeding the rent. One is a very fine brick house of 18 rooms, and all modern conveniences, 207 Cottage-av., for $10,000. Call upon the owners at 200 Cottage-av. or 288 Wabash-av. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE EGAN GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon-sts. The only residence square within two miles of the Court House for sale that will have no wooden buildings upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with present improvements, long time will be given and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts.; alley side and rear. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COVENTRY-st., near North Chicago Rolling Mill, west side; lot 100 feet front by 115 deep. House 26x40 feet. Apply to J. S. PALMER, on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 26 MYRICK-av.; $4,000; half cash; house has 6 rooms. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, WITH lease; situate corner of Ann and West Madison-sts. Will sell or trade for other property. Call on FRANK & UNDERWOOD, 92 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 25 feet, east front, by 180 feet to alley, cheap.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 78 feet, east front, full depth; will sell in seperate lots; one-fourth cash.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 88 feet, east front, with frame house.
J. D. HARVEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Oakley-st. Also, 5 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front. These cottages will be sold low and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A NEW TWO-STORY brick house of ten rooms. Hot and cold water, bath and water-closets, and lot 75x235 feet at Evanston. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with lot, on Fulton-st., near Lincoln. House in complete order; immediate possession given. Terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 466 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND lot on South Side; only $5,500; come and see it. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, WATER and gas, and lot 25x100, south front on Jackson-st., between Sangamon and Morgan. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-fifth-st., 100x173 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., TWO NEW two-story and basement brick houses, Mansard roof and all modern improvements, and lots, on Monroe street near Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—REUBEN-ST., ASHLAND-AV.—50 lots fronting on Reuben, Freeman, and Paulina-sts., near rolling mill, blast furnace, and steel works; dwelling houses taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR SHELdon, brick house, with lot 24x177; very desirable property; possession immediately; price $15,500. Inquire on premises, 450 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE, WITH LOT 25x125, on Buddan-st., near Twenty-seventh. Price $2,500 cash. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., 60x124 FEET, PARK-av. and Hoyne-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house and lot, No. 795 West Lake-st., near Hoyne; price low, easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—10 LOTS on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 50x125 on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X208 FEET EACH, ON Lake, Fulton and Ogelsby-sts.; long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—106X135 FEET, SOUTHWEST COR. of Clinton and Sebor-sts. Suitable for manufacturing. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—742 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., good house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements. Barn on the lot. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBARD, COSSITT, and Seymore-sts., and Western-av., on easy payments to parties wishing to build; these lots are just outside of the fire limits; terms, $100 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent interest; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON AND WINCHESter-sts.—24x120 feet southwest corner of Madison and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—4 LOTS ON WEST Madison-st., near Stanton, each 25x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—83x103 ON CLARK-ST., north of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, water, and lot 25x128 feet No. 339 Walnut-st., near Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE brick foundation, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, &c., and lot 50x172 feet, south front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS. neat frame house of 7 rooms, and lot 52 feet front, corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts.; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 11 rooms, brick basement, modern improvements, and lot 42x150 feet, No. 686 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EGAN-AV., NEAR new cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN State-st. and Wabash-av., English basement house (wood) of 10 rooms, marble mantels, gas fixtures, bath room, &c., suitable for business as well as dwelling house. Address WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN AND FURNIture, 244 Forquar-st., between Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av., containing 8 rooms, besides bath room, closets and buttery; built by the owner. Good bargain. B. L. ANDERSON, Fisk-st., near Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT ON JACKSON-ST. Two-story house, lot, and furniture, on Warren-av., $4,000. A L S, 27 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN STATE-st. and Wabash-av., 3-story English basement (brick) house of 12 rooms, barn 2 stories high; rented for five years from May 1 at $1,500 per year; this is a great bargain. Address WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON DEPUYSTER-ST., ON leased ground; lease expires May 1; will be sold at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE FRONT DWELLing, three stories and basement, and lot in excellent location, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., in good condition. Lot 25x175 feet. Some furniture with the house. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 100 FEET, EAST front, by 160 feet deep to alley, running from Eldridge-ct. to Prentice-st.; also 43 feet, West front, by 150 feet deep, corner Prentice-st. The above lots will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner; $[illegible]. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION AND JEFFERSON Parks, on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2 new swell-front, French-roof, brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, having south fronts; also wood house, 281 Warren-av., 10 rooms. This property will be sold low, on easy payments, at better rates than high rents. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, octagon front, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; and a lot 25x175 feet, on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. TWO-STORY AND basement house, Mansard roof, and lot northwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—98x125 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORner Warren and Western-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ALL PARTIES LOOKING FOR INvestments, either in business or residence property, will find it to their advantage to give us a call; we have the largest list ever offered for sale in this city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 150 West Madison.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the bona fide Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented by several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 6¼ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TWO very desirable residences in Oak Park, near depot; they will bear investigation; call and see them. Good neighbors and good fruit. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.: New houses and lots at Norwood Park. Prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE—$250 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 3 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being rapidly made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself. Title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$250 BUYS A choice residence lot in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition; first payment $50, and $5 per week thereafter, until paid. The title is absolutely perfect, and fully warranted by us; abstract given each purchaser. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Diversey-avs., near school house, Logan Park, boulevard, artesian; ten minutes' walk to depot; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. We take you to see the lots free of charge. Office open evenings. 132 West Madison-st., Room 2. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 300 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSwood on easy terms. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the place; return at 3 p.m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 509 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND PARK, 50x125 FEET, in Groveland Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF WAUKEGAN—A number of pleasant homes, ranging from $600 to $10,000, with large gardens and choice fruit; prices and terms very favorable. Some of these residences will be exchanged for Chicago property; apply to O. S. LINCOLN, real estate agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT EVANSTON. Will sell or exchange for good property in the city, the elegant grounds and residence known as the Boggs property. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water, near Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FINE RESIdence lots, $400 each, on very easy terms. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE FARM, KNOWN AS the "Stiles Farm," 1 mile square, (640 acres), being on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, 60 miles from Chicago, in DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois. It has 3 houses, with barns and out-buildings, and 8 miles of good board fence; good land, with abundance of water; 3 fine groves of planted timber, the best in the State; convenient to 3 villages and to depot; good school house on farm, and cheese factories adjoining; good neighborhood of New England and York State people; 3 good, young bearing orchards; well adapted to grain, meadow or grazing. Will make 1, 2, or 3 good farms, and will be sold in parcels, but would prefer to sell in one tract. Terms: one-half cash, balance on long time, as wanted. I once refused $32,000; will now take $22,000. Address for the next 4 days, A. K. STILES, DeKalb, Ill.; after that, at Gardner, Ill. Must be sold soon.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSton, North Evanston, and Glencoe at low figures, small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Lots will be sold to parties who will improve and no payment required for five years. Limited furnished those wishing to build. Give me a trial. I deal in no property but my own and therefore have no commissions to make. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON THE RIDGE SOUTH of Englewood; $600 per acre, payable; cash, 1 in two years, and balance on 5 years' time, 8 per cent. Will sell all or any part of same. THOS. A. & N. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR $3,500 CASH, COTTAGE AND lot on South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE, AND lot, South or West Side, desirable location; will pay part cash, balance in the property at fair cash value. Apply to JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side, $5,000 to $10,000, $500 cash, balance monthly payments or long time. Address N 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—REAL ESTATE on the North Side, and pay for the same in good property, free of incumbrance, adjoining old city limits, which is rapidly increasing in value, and in which fine improvements are being made. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN THAT CAN command from $1,500 to $2,000 cash can secure the exclusive control of a manufactured article that is an actual necessity in every building or dwelling. Business in st-class, and will pay from $500 to $1,000 per month cash in Chicago alone. Parties wishing a safe business will find this one of the best opportunities to make money in the city. Call on G. S. LACEY, Westminster Hotel, No. 371 Wabash-av., from 2 to 6 o'clock, p.m., to-day, where samples can be seen and full particulars obtained.

A PARTY ENGAGED HEAVILY IN MANUfacturing, having too much business on their hands, offer to sell their stock and fixtures. Store is located about 50 miles from Chicago in a manufacturing village. The sales of merchandise have been from $40,000 to $50,000 per year for the last four years, and the parties selling will be large customers in the future to the purchaser. For particulars inquire at 39 South Canal-st.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, 1 & J 58, Tribune office.

A GOOD COUNTRY STORE WELL LOCATED and in a good community, with stock, for sale. Also house and lot near by. Address J. D. KING, Janesville, Wis.

A STEAM MILL, WAGON AND BLACKSMITH shops, especially adapted to the manufacture of agricultural implements, for sale. A good point for business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address HOLLAND & FERGURSON, Rockford, Ill.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH $200 to join me at 992 South State-st.

BOARDING HOUSE OR PRIVATE HOTEL ON Wabash-av. for sale. Receipts over $1,400 per month; rare chance to step into established business; half cash. C. GREEN, 410 Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE DOING A BUSIness of $9,000 a year, elegantly fitted up and complete in all respects. Also 2-story storehouse. Terms, two-thirds cash, balance on 6, 12, and 18 months. For particulars address PAUL JORDAN, Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO. Clean stock; good trade. For particulars address Box 148, Leland, Ill.

HOTEL FOR SALE, BEACH HOUSE, TUSCOla, county seat of Douglas County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 149 miles south of Chicago; two new railroads now being built; house now doing a good paying business, and has a reputation not second to any country hotel in the State. Terms easy. For full particulars inquire of, or address Mrs. E. BEACH, Proprietress, Tuscola, Ill.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL FOR sale, situated 100 miles from Chicago, on Illinois and Michigan Canal and C. R. I. & P. R. R., both doing a good business, completed ten years by present owner, for sale at a bargain. Apply to LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 3 Market-st.

ONE-HALF SHARE OF A RESPECTABLE manufacturing business for sale. Profits not less than 100 per cent. Capital required $2,000 or $3,000. Good reasons for selling. Address, with real name and residence, M 63, Tribune office.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A LAMP, oil and gasoline store, chandeliers and burners, with crockery and glassware, for sale, 97 Blue Island-av. Inquire in store.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A MILLInery and dress making establishment for sale. No. 205, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts. To rent, store 207, on 1st of May. Inquire in 205.

WOOLLEN MILL FOR SALE OR RENT, ON favorable terms, a good woollen mill of ten-horse power capacity. Inquire of WM. MILLER, Princeton, Bureau County, Ill.

$150—ANY LIVE MAN WITH $150 CASH capital, wishing to go into a good-paying enterprise, can hear of an opportunity by addressing, stating where an interview can be had, G. EDELSTEN, P. O., city.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—10 LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, on Harrison-st., for house and lot. 120 acre farm at Hinsdale for house and lot, or will sell cheap. The handsomest residence in Detroit, Mich., to exchange for Chicago property. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$30,000 OF IMPROVED PROPerty, paying good rents, in Nashville, Tenn., for unimproved Chicago or suburban property; will assume incumbrance. A. G. SANFORD, 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a well-built brick block of three stories, divided into stores, offices, and halls, paying a rental of $2,400 per annum, situated in a town of 4,000 inhabitants, within a few hours' ride of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—CHOICE LOTS, CHEAP; FIVE years or less. North, South, or West Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

TO LEASE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st., 80x103, LaSalle-st., near Washington, on long time; 50x150, South Water-st., east of Clark.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT less than 8 per cent on valuation, 40x125 feet, and 80x125 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 39 South Desplaines-st., and 163 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF G. R. NICHOLS, No. 131 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress to solicit orders for Haines' Manual of Interest, Average, and Exchange, showing the interest on all sums from $1 to $10,000 at 1 and 10 per cent per annum, for from 1 day to 3 years; adapted to all rates; also, compound interest, and arranged for settling of accounts; with an appendix containing useful tables for business calculations. Price $3.75. Agents will find this a fast-selling book, as it is the only really good work upon the subject that is sold at anything like a reasonable price. It is as comprehensive as the more costly and elaborate works ever published, surpassing all in simplicity and compactness. Address R. C. HAINES, Publisher, 723 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD CANvasser for "The People's Pictorial Tax Payer," with a large circulation and an excellent advertising medium. Address TAX-PAYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A CORN-SHELLER for $1.50, guaranteed to shell 8 bushels per hour. Big money easily made. Sample free to live men. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman by a boot and shoe house. Address stating terms, references, amount, and location of trade, H C, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment by applying to WOOD & MURRAY, 393 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WANTS TO STUDY law and make himself generally useful, can apply to LAWYER BUSH, 281 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO HANDS TO TAKE CARE OF horses, cows, and tend garden; single Germans preferred. Address, with price and reference, E. H. JONES, Marion, Grant County, Ind.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and milk cow, living at home. Inquire between 1 and 2 p.m. or at 6 o'clock, at 1174 Prairie-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT AT 3 ILLINOIS-st., near Wells. Reference required. J. W. REEDY.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK; GOOD salary paid. Call on FULLER & FULLER.

WANTED—20 RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS and 10 for wholesale to go to St. Louis next Wednesday. Fare will be half paid. Strictly references required. Address S 57, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SCROLL SAWyer; also, one carver. Apply at southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE maker; one that understands cutting and fitting, and able to do all kinds of work. Apply at 114 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, 200 State-st.

WANTED—BOILER MAKERS. ROUSE & DEAN, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE GOOD moulder for foundry to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER; ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with the business; to such steady employment will be given. Address L. B. ROGERS, El Paso, Ill.

WANTED—FURNITURE FINISHERS; ALSO a competent man on machinery and to mark out stock, by BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer to go to Valparaiso, Ind., 40 miles east of Chicago. Inquire of BINGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st., or of T. H. PATRICK, Valparaiso, Ind.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PRINTing business. Inquire at the Job Office of E. F. TRUAX, 64 West Lake-st. this morning.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY OF PLEASANT ADDRESS, and a first-class operator on shuttle sewing machines, to be in the office and give instruction at the homes of our customers. Address K 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOMEN TO LEARN BURNISHing; good wages. Call immediately at 44 South Green-st., rear entrance. R. E. MILLER.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK AND ONE kitchen girl for restaurant. Washington Dining Rooms, 173 West Washington-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS and one starcher at the Excelsior Laundry, 287 West Monroe-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl; cook must be a good washer and ironer. None but first-class servants need apply. No. 181 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 78 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SERVANTS, to cook, wash and iron, and for general housework. Good references required. Apply, between 9 and 10 a.m., at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, with good references. 776 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 332 WASHINGton-st. to do kitchen work, cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK IN A BOARDINGhouse, and one to do second work; good wages. 211 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must come prepared to stay. Apply at 111 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF AN infant; liberal wages will be paid to one who thoroughly understands her duties. Inquire at 80 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH first-class reference, for general housework in a small family in a suburban town; will pay the highest wages. Address, say where can be seen, from 9 to 1, J. B. WALL.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR ENGLISH kitchen girl at 66 North Wells-st. Good place and good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT NO. 72 West Lake-st., up stairs. Inquire of Mrs. STERLING.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT address, and thoroughly acquainted with the shuttle sewing machine and the routine of a first-class office. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 WOMEN TO MAKE COMMON pants, for which a good price will be paid. Apply to LEOPOLD KUH & CO., 170 Michigan-av., between Jackson and Adams-sts.

WANTED—20 GOOD OPERATORS WITH Wheeler & Wilson machines, on shirts and shirt fronts. 123 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, 1 very desirable room.

346 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

584 WABASH-AV.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO rent, with first-class board, at reasonable prices.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a very desirable suite of furnished rooms.

755 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with good board, for gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

845 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.,—two suites of rooms, one furnished, the other unfurnished, with good board. This is the finest location in the city.

1025 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman, in desirable location. Address W 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIFTEEN MINUTES' WALK FROM Canal-st., by a young man in business. A good table the thing most desired. Must have a good well-furnished room, with closet, for which a reasonable price is expected. References given and required. Address W 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN EXCHANGE FOR instruction in vocal and instrumental music. Will furnish piano if desired. Address D 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO FRONT OR ALCOVE UNfurnished rooms, east of Union Park, in private family, or where there are but few other boarders. Address P, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN desire first-class day board with room for one in a private family on the West Side. Will pay liberally and become permanent tenants where suited. Unexceptionable references given. Address V 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in a pleasant family, near Third Presbyterian Church, or neighborhood of Union Park. Room must have cold and hot water. Address A W, Clifton House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH MODern improvements in a desirable location on the West Side, convenient to South Canal-st. Possession required as soon as possible. Apply to E. M. SMITH, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room on West Side, for single gentleman. Address Room No. 31, Sherman House.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING stores or houses to rent would do well to give us a call, as we have a large number of applications, and quite a number of orders to fill. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON MADISON or State-st., with immediate possession. Address H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURnished room on the South Side, with or without board, by a young gentleman. Address W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements; South Side, east of Wabash-av., and north of Twenty-sixth-st., by 15th of March or 1st of April. Address C 88, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 364 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

WANTED—PATENT RIGHT, HORSE AND land-traders all over the United States, to address us, and learn how to make from $10 to $100 per day, on investing $5. E. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—TO MOVE—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR eight rooms west of Union Park; must be cheap for cash. Address M A N, 383 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—HAND-PRESS—SECOND-HAND, suitable for printing 7 or 8 column newspaper; must be cheap. Call or address J. B. HORN, 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO BUY stencil tools and stock of JOHN C. HILTON, 3 South Canal-st. A steel stamp cutter wanted.

WANTED—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FROM 3 months to 1 year old. Address, stating price, etc., X 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 26 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLogy. Entrance examination, June 3, and October 2. For new catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS IN A private family by a competent lady teacher. Address Miss B, Drawer 47, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good business qualifications as collector in some first-class office of wholesale house, or porter, clerk; has a horse and buggy. A No. 1 references. Address T J 74, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent double-entry bookkeeper and correspondent, in some bank, manufacturing establishment or wholesale house. Best of references as to character and competency furnished. Address R [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK BY A young man who has had considerable experience in the business; first-class references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, P. O. Drawer 43, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is a fair writer and familiar with bookkeeping; any honorable employment thankfully accepted. Please address M 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. BRASHER, 279 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY an experienced accountant; is very familiar with the wholesale grocery business, and with the boot and shoe trade. Position as salesman accepted. Best city references given. Address H M S, 48 East Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience in a store or other first-class business. Best of recommendations. Address W 58, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BRICK MANUFACturers—As foreman in a brick yard; has had several years' experience in the business; can furnish good references. Address S, 1438 Prairie-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter; understands his business thoroughly; best references given. Address A B, P. O. Box [illegible], Champaign City, Ill.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young Swede in a private family; he has had experience both in Sweden and in this city. Please address FRANK SVENSON, 1377 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) as coachman in private family; understands his business thoroughly; well acquainted in the city. Address F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework. Good references. Apply at No. 92 Foster-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. [illegible] and 230 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments and full-size lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren-st. Splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, GOOD CORNER, on West Side. H. WHIPPLE, No. 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 37 West Washington-st. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM at 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FOR BUSINESS purposes, house 548 Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., 21 rooms, and 151 feet of ground. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 68 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, FINE LOCATION, NO. [illegible] Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE OF THE [illegible] sewing machine building, 194 State-st. Will be completed April 1. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, TWO suites of parlors, a good basement, and several fine rooms on Wabash-av., near the Post Office. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BASEMENT OF No. 575 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st., from April 1, for some light business. Call on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE FLOORS, SOUTHWEST corner Washington and Canal-sts. Entrance, 123 West Washington-st. Will rent floors separate or will sell lease one year to run from May 1. For information apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BANKING OFFICE on LaSalle and Clark-sts. Also a number of good offices, with vaults, on Clark, LaSalle and Madison-sts. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 43 SOUTH WATER-ST., EAST of Wabash-av. New store, four stories and basement, 20x150 feet, two stairways and two fronts, now ready for tenant. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 28x36, WELL LIGHTED, and in good location. Also desk room. SWIFT, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HALF OFFICE OR DESK ROOM in Rooms 6, 7 and 8 Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 25x80, OR ONE ROOM 40x90, on second floor; elevator in rear. Apply on premises to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 83 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ONE FLIGHT HIGH IN the new brick building, corner Clark and Madison-sts. Apply to WM. BUSH.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF STORE, NO. [illegible] West Randolph-st., 22x40. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE ON VAN BUREN-ST., [illegible] State, 20x150, with vault. Also room on second floor, 26x100; finished basement, 40x100, three good well-lighted room on third floor, 40x100; room on 5th floor, 40x90, with vault. 50 Van Buren-st. L. LANCASTER.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE ON WEST [illegible], good show windows, and a corner. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TO A PROMPT-PAYING AND RE-sponsible tenant, and no other, the front part of the building, No. 159 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.)

TO RENT—ROOM 20x40 FEET, WITH STEAM power, for light manufacturing. Apply on the premises, No. 7 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, 331 Wabash-av. O. D. ORVIS & CO.

TO RENT—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.: Store, 18x76, South Canal-st., near Lake-st. Also large office desirable for insurance. Also several offices.

TO RENT—OR TO SELL, A FINE STORE building, with dwelling attached, situated in a thriving business town, 125 miles from Chicago. A splendid opening for a general stock of goods. Inquire of C. N. POST, at Lyon & Healy's, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 100 AND 102 RANDOLPH-ST., near Dearborn, 40x90. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE POMONO HOUSE, at Frankport, Michigan, completed last summer. Modern in all respects; richly furnished and contains 100 sleeping rooms, is now offered for rent on liberal terms. Applicants will address or call on J. M. JONES, President Fruitport Magnetic and Mineral Springs Co., 68 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., or A. J. SAWYER, Treasurer, 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF 10 rooms on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st., to small family who will board two persons and second table meals for boy. The best of reference required. Address for three days Z 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, PANtries, closets, etc., with furniture for sale; the furniture is new. Possession at once. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, No. 712 Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln-st., a large and basement house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements. Rent, $1,500 per year. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; 14 rooms. Possession March 15. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE; OWNER wants board. Small family can secure a comfortable home cheap by addressing at once. E [illegible], Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE contains 15 rooms, swell front, with all modern improvements. Two years' lease from May 1. Possession given at once. Terms cash. Call and see it, 429 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., from May 1, two first-class houses, 14 rooms each (together or separate) all modern improvements; rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 742 WABASH-AV., near Sixteenth-st., from May 1, containing [illegible] rooms, or will sell the same with lease of lot. J. M. [illegible], No. 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, first-class, brick dwelling of 12 rooms, nearly furnished, No. — Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. For rent from April 1. Parties can address Tribune (Branch) office three days.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BASEMENT, 146 North Desplaines-st. Possession given April or May. Apply at 69 Maxwell-st. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK HOUSE OF 11 rooms beyond park; all modern improvements; $1,200 per year. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 203 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements. Will rent for two or five years. Furniture for sale. Apply at 1230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECURE A HOME. SPLENDID opportunity. Elegant marble house to rent, or sale, immediately. $500 down, $50 monthly. MAYS, 1129 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 8-room cottage, nicely located; rent, $40 per month. Furniture, $350. Inquire on the premises, 137 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day, week, or month, can be had at 571 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, to young gentlemen. References required. Address G 55, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1855.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty at current rates. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS in the following sums: $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate and Loans, 373 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silver plate, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 27 West Madison-st., Room 3.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 84 West Madison-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN TWO SUMS FOR 2, 3, or 5 years at 20 days, or 5 months on good securities. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW great works, "The Great Republic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr., "Woman as a Wife and Mother," by Prof. Henry Chavasse, and "Crumbs Swept Up," by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Address J. [illegible] & Co., 345 West Madison-st., Chicago. Circulars and terms.

AGENTS WANTED—TO MEN AND WOMEN that can raise from $5 to $50 we offer a chance in America; we have the most [illegible] in the world, and allow profits that will [illegible] $500 a week. Call and see us or send one day. [illegible] CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

NEW YO[RK.]

What Boss Twee[d] ... the Trial of ... Hall.

Statement by Sh[anks] ... Fight with F[ithian].

Advertising Dodges ... Swindle[rs].